CMP-SPRCP-75-32

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

American U.S. Consulate General
Hong Kong, B. C. C.

August 5-8, 1975

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CMP-SPRCP-75-32

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5908-5911
August 5-8, 1975

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National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in People's Republic of China newspapers or releases emanating from PRC news agencies.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 5, 1975 No. 5908

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* NATIONAL *
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PHILOSOPHER KUAN ON GOVERNMENT

Works of Philosopher Kuan on "Good Government"

by

Ch'ien Kuang-p'ei (钱光培)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 23, 1975)

The Works of Philosopher Kuan totaled twenty-four volumes. The seventy-six articles now available were not written by the same person at the same time, and recorded in them were quite a number of views and expositions by anonymous Legalists of early Ch'in about how to arrive at "good government." Most chapters were produced in the period of the Warring States with the newly emerging landlord class starting to take over the reins of political power to provide ideological weapons for consolidating the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class.

During the period of the Warring States, after the newly emerging landlord class seized political power in various feudal states, almost all of the rulers had experienced the agonizing lesson of gaining and losing political power a number of times. How could the newly emerging political power be consolidated and developed? By studying and summing up the experiences of historical and actual class struggle, the Legalists of early Ch'in had separately come out with answers to this question from different angles. The views and expositions on how "good government" could be attained in the Works of Philosopher Kuan were part of them.

To different classes, what was called "good government" was entirely at variance in class content. After the seizure of political power by the newly emerging landlord class, what kind of "good government" was needed after all? The Legalists of early Ch'in explicitly pointed out, "When the sovereign and his ministers, those at the high and low levels and those of eminent and low birth all comply with the law, this is called good government." ("Application of Law" in Works of Philosopher Kuan)

What is called "law" here refers to the political line and political system of the newly emerging landlord class. This sentence means that when those at the high and low levels all take the political line and system of the newly emerging landlord class as the criteria for action, there is "good government." The same article also points out, "Law is the supreme road of the empire" and "the source of survival or downfall, order or disorder." When the law is complied with, there is prosperity, and when the law is violated, there is chaos. Any talk of "good government" in departure from the political line and system of the newly emerging landlord class cannot attain the goal of consolidating the new political power.

Therefore, when answering this question on how "good government" could be attained, the Legalists of early Ch'in first called for the need to "apply law" and "attach weight to order." This also meant the need to establish the authority of the political line and decrees of the newly emerging landlord class. They put forward a series of concrete views such as, "govern action with law," "govern judgment with law" ("Application of Law"), "don't change a decree out of the desire of the sovereign," "don't abuse the law due to love of people," "give reward and punishment in strict accordance with the law" and "take no action in violation of the law" ("Clarification of Law"), all for serving this goal. In light of the phenomenon of "the inability to abide by the good laws" among the newly emerging landlord class, they put forward two views. The first one was to do away with "selfishness" and those enforcing the law were required "not to give unauthorized reward or punishment," and to be "fair and just" ("Application of Law"). In other words, they were required to treat "law" with the interests of the newly emerging landlord class as a whole taken into consideration. The second one was to make proper employment of people and to give adequate reward and punishment. Those "whose contributions do not justify their emoluments" and those who were "not competent enough for their posts" "could not be offered high offices." It was also hoped that some persons who "could administer the state with popular support," "make way for the more capable" and "punish relatives and eminent people without fear" could be selected to administer the government so as to insure the effective enforcement of the political line of the newly emerging landlord class.

However, the Legalists of early Ch'in had failed to see that bedevilment by selfishness or improper employment of people was determined by the nature of the landlord class. Therefore, even though the landlord class was in ascendancy, it also could not really attain the realm of "good government" with "the sovereign and his ministers, those at the high and low levels and those of eminent and low birth all complying with the law."

In order to consolidate and develop a newly emerging political power and implement "good government," it is necessary to correctly analyze and solve all kinds of contradictions existing in society. During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States, in the various feudal states where the newly emerging landlord class had seized power, there existed at the same time several kinds of contradictions: the contradictions between the newly emerging landlord class and the restoration forces of the slave owners, the contradictions within the newly emerging landlord

class, and the contradictions between the newly emerging landlord class on the one hand and the peasants and other laboring people on the other.

Among these contradictions, the contradiction between the newly emerging landlord class and the restoration forces of the slave owners formed the principal contradiction at that time. The struggle waged by these two classes around restoration and counter-restoration was very acute and formed the principal content of class struggle in this period. Through the practice of struggle, the Legalists of early Ch'in gradually realized that in order to consolidate and develop the political power of the newly emerging landlord class and to attain "good government," it was imperative to hit at the restoration forces of the slave owners and strengthen the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class. They repudiated the reactionary preaching put forward at that time by the Confucian scholars who claimed that "abolition of war" should be practiced for the sake of peace and "abolition of penalty" should be practiced for the sake of "cherishing the people." They pointed out: "War" is the tool for "aiding the sovereign to become the leader" and "cannot be abolished in ancient or modern times." "Penalty" is a means used by the newly emerging landlord class to strengthen its rule. If penalty were done away with, there would be "many villains" and "too many villains" would bring serious harm. Therefore, while the abolition of penalty looks like "cherishing the people, it is actually harmful to the people" ("Rectifying the World"). The Legalists of early Ch'in also made a deepgoing study of the use of "war" and "penalty." All this provided the theoretical basis for strengthening the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class and suppressing the restoration forces of the slave owners.

There were also contradictions within the newly emerging landlord class. Their mutual contention for power and gain often directly affected the consolidation of the newly emerging political power. The Legalists of early Ch'in seriously analyzed this phenomenon and were of the view that the influence of the title conferment system of the slavery system was the important cause of this incessant struggle. They said, "The sovereign reigning over people tends to divide his state into ten parts when he has ten brothers, or into five parts when he has five brothers." As time went on, for the sake of extending their own vested interests, they inevitably would become inimical to one another. "The streets will be strewn with corpses, and there will be no end to war" ("Shan Chih Shu"). Therefore they advocated that it was necessary to abolish the title conferment system after the establishment of the newly emerging political power.

The landlord class was an exploiting class, and its contradiction with the peasants and other laboring people was actually an antagonistic contradiction. However, during the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States, the landlord class was still in the ascendant, and its revolutionary goal of opposition to the slavery system and the restoration of the slavery system was objectively in conformity with the aspirations of the broad masses of peasants and other laboring people who were unwilling to become slaves and to sink once again into the status of slaves. As was pointed out by Engels, "when a mode of production is itself at the stage of development and in the ascendant, even those who suffer from the mode of distribution corresponding to this mode of production

also would warmly welcome this mode of production." ("Anti-Dühring," p. 146) Therefore, in the counter-restoration struggle, there was the aspect of possibility for the newly emerging landlord class to form an alliance with the peasants and other laboring people.

As a matter of fact, as the newly emerging landlord class was in the process of seizing political power, the broad masses of peasants and other laboring people had all an enormous role to play. If there were not the broad masses of peasants and other laboring people, the newly emerging landlord class would also accomplish nothing. From the historical and actual struggle, the Legalists of early Ch'in had perceived the importance of alliance with the peasants and other laboring people to the consolidation of the newly emerging political power and the resistance to the restoration forces of the slave owners. Therefore, the Legalists of early Ch'in called on the rulers of the newly emerging landlord class to pay attention to "popular sentiments." "The government that conforms to popular sentiments prospers, while the government that runs counter to popular sentiments perishes" ("Shepherding the People"). This also meant that it was necessary to consider the wishes of the peasants who welcomed the new mode of production and win them over so as to put up joint opposition to the restoration forces of the slave owners. Because of this, the Legalists of early Ch'in again and again used the vital interests of the ruling class to persuade the rulers of the newly emerging landlord class to properly regulate their own life of enjoyment. Of course, due to the very nature of the landlord class, these views were difficult to accept.

During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States, the political power of the newly emerging landlord class was built upon the old foundation of the slavery system. The relations of production of the backward slavery system seriously fettered the development of the productive forces. Adding to this, the long war caused by the title conferment system of the slavery system had seriously sabotaged social production further. An abundance of labor power had gone elsewhere, and much land was left untilled by people. With the fields lying in waste and the state struck by poverty, the slave-owner merchants had availed themselves of the opportunity to carry out unbridled activities for the sabotage of agricultural production. In order to consolidate its own political power, the newly emerging landlord class had to stabilize social order and develop agricultural production so as to increase its economic strength.

The Legalists of early Ch'in were of the view that in order to develop production, it was first necessary to bring back the abundant labor power that had gone elsewhere to till land. This was what was called "where the people stay, the fields will not lie in waste." Why was such labor power unwilling to come back to till land? The most fundamental cause was the question of the system of land ownership. Under the system of having land divided into nine squares under the slavery system, the slaves found the life of enslavement intolerable and they absconded in droves. Therefore, in order to solve the question of labor power, the most fundamental way was to reform the system of land ownership. Only by abolishing the system of having land divided into nine squares under the slavery system and adopting the system of "levying taxes according to the land" (private ownership of land with the government collecting agricultural taxes according to the conditions of the land), in other words, only by replacing the system of land ownership of the slavery system with the feudal

system of land ownership could the abundant labor power that had gone elsewhere be brought back to the land. History shows that in the states where the newly emerging landlord class had taken over power and the system of land ownership had been reformed, the phenomenon of labor power going elsewhere was greatly reduced, and production was also rehabilitated and developed.

The Legalists of early Ch'in also put forward the idea of emphasizing farming and repressing commerce. They soberly noticed that the slave owners had made use of the method of commercial profiteering to draw away plenty of labor power. This was also one important cause why some labor power could not be brought back to the land. Therefore, the Legalists of early Ch'in boldly stated that "the urgent need of the state is to ban first the secondary occupations and crafts" ("State Administration"). They were of the view that only in this way could the laboring people be prevented from going to work for the slave owners engaged in industry and commerce and brought back to till the wasteland. This would increase grain supply and enrich the nation. With a strong material base, there also would be strong military power to defy the resistance and subversion of the restoration forces of the slave owners.

In light of the fact that there were in society at that time the phenomena that "those who have accumulated much (achievement in the development of production) are not fed," "those who have accumulated much are underfed" and also "those who have accumulated little are overfed," the Legalists of early Ch'in also put forward the call for "more food to those who have accumulated much, less food to those who have accumulated little, and no food to those who have accumulated nothing" ("Power Revision"). This also meant that in the aspects of labor conscription and taxation, the state should grant higher benefits to those landlords and owner-farmers who showed enthusiasm for the development of agricultural production and had made actual contributions, and lower benefits to those who showed less enthusiasm for the development of agricultural production or had made no actual contributions. Guided by this idea, they had formulated a series of policies for rewarding farming and war. These policies had a very great role to play toward the development of the landlord economy at that time.

The period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States was a period in which a hundred schools of thought contended for attention, and trends of thought and doctrines of all descriptions appeared one after another. This was an inevitable phenomenon in the period of the collapse of the old system and the growth of the new system.

This situation had shattered the dominant ideology in society based on the slavery system before the seizure of political power by the newly emerging landlord class and was favorable to the growth and progress of the newly emerging landlord class and the formation of its ideology and theory. After the seizure of political power by the newly emerging landlord class, this situation became unfavorable to the consolidation of the political power of that class. Out of the desire to consolidate their own political power, to make "the sovereign and his ministers, those at

the high and low levels and those of eminent and low birth all comply with the law," and to consolidate the new economic base, the Legalists of early Ch'in had no alternative but to wipe out all kinds of ideology and theory harmful to these objectives so as to establish the domination of the ideology of the newly emerging landlord class.

The section "Nine Corrupt Practices" in the "Chapter on Government Building" of the Works of Philosopher Kuan is devoted exclusively to the criticism of all kinds of ideology unfavorable to the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class. In this section, the ideas of "abolition of war," "love without distinction," "perfect life," "enjoyable spectacles and good fun," "gold, jade and wealth," "private gossip for self-aggrandizement," "gathering followers to emulate Chou," "seeking interviews and appointments," and "using flattery to cover up mistakes" are criticized and described as the "nine corrupt practices." They wanted to wipe out these things because what the latter publicized were unfavorable to the encouragement of people to fight for the defense of the motherland, to the implementation of the laws of the newly emerging landlord class, and to the enforcement of the Legalist line in the appointment of people. In short they were unfavorable to consolidating the political power of the newly emerging landlord class and would disgrace the country.

Chairman Mao points out, "When such superstructures as politics and culture obstruct the development of the economic base, reforms in the political and cultural fields become the most important and decisive things." After the seizure of political power by the newly emerging landlord class, the Legalists of early Ch'in actively took the initiative in waging struggle in the ideological sphere to wipe out all kinds of ideas and doctrines harmful to their own political power and economic base. This had an important role to play in consolidating the dictatorship of the landlord class, stabilizing social order and developing the feudal economy.

* * *

STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM

The Leadership of the Party Is the Guarantee for Victories

by

Party branch of the rear-service group in Political Work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao June 28, 1975)

In the article The State and Revolution, Lenin pointed out, "By educating the workers' party, Marxism educates the vanguard of the proletariat which is capable of assuming power and of leading the whole people to socialism, of directing and organizing the new order, of being the teacher, the guide, the leader of all the toilers and exploited in the task of building up their social life without the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie." This teaching of the teacher of revolution has penetratingly expounded the relations between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the leadership of the Party and also pointed out the major task of the Party in the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is of momentous significance that this brilliant assertion of Lenin should be seriously comprehended in the course of studying Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory.

The basic line of the Party tells us that socialist society is a fairly long historical period. In this historical period of socialism, there are at all times classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. In order to guard against capitalist restoration, and triumphantly carry out the socialist revolution and construction for the ultimate realization of communism, the proletariat must make use of this weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat to triumph over the resistance of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes in the political, economic, ideological, cultural and educational and other fields and their traditions and habits. In addition, it is also imperative to lead the exploited laboring masses as a whole and the petty bourgeois onto the socialist road and to unite all people that could be united to push forward together the cause of socialist revolution and construction. The accomplishment of this formidable and complicated task would be absolutely impossible without the leadership of the Communist Party. This is because after seizure of political power by the proletariat, the resistance of the bourgeoisie is increased tenfold by its overthrow. The dictatorship of the proletariat is a persistent struggle in diverse forms--bloody and bloodless, violent and peaceful, military and economic, educational and administrative--against the forces of the old society. It is therefore imperative to have an iron-like Party steeled in struggle to lead the proletariat and the working people as a whole to carry out revolutionary struggle before victory could be won.

The dictatorship of the proletariat must be led by the Party, and this is determined by the nature of the Communist Party. A genuine proletarian political party is the vanguard of the proletariat and the highest form of proletarian class organization that takes Marxism as the theoretical base of its guiding thought. Therefore, it is capable of discerning and grasping the objective law of class struggle and formulating the correct line and policies to lead the working class and the working people as a whole in realizing the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In the final analysis, the nature of political power is determined by the line carried out by those in power. With the correct line, those without political power can seize it, and those with the political power can consolidate it and persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. When the line is incorrect, even the political power already seized will also be lost. Has not the sad and painful lesson of the degeneration of the Soviet Union from the first socialist country in the world into a social imperialist country long testified to this point? The consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat would not be possible without a political party which is armed with Marxism-Leninism and is capable of formulating and implementing the correct line.

The Chinese Communist Party is a genuine proletarian political party personally brought up by the great leader Chairman Mao. During the period of democratic revolution, under the leadership of the Party and through protracted armed struggle, we had seized political power and set up a socialist state based on the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the period of socialist revolution, by linking up Marxism with the actual practice of revolution in our country, Chairman Mao had summed up in toto the positive and negative experiences of the international communist movement, put forward the great theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and formulated a basic line for the Party in the entire historical period of socialism. For more than twenty years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Party has led the people of the whole nation to victoriously carry out the socialist revolution, shattered the criminal plots of the anti-Party cliques of Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao that vainly attempted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, and smashed the sabotage and aggressive activities of a handful of class enemies at home and abroad. The iron-clad facts show that "if there is to be a revolution, there must be a revolutionary party. Without a revolutionary party, without a party built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, it is impossible to lead the working class and the broad masses of the people in defeating imperialism and its running dogs."

At the 1st Plenary Session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, Chairman Mao called on us to "unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be achieved in every factory, village, office and school." Practice makes us understand that in order to realize this great call of Chairman Mao's, the most fundamental

principle is to strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party, unite and seriously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. As far as a factory is concerned, although the socialist system of ownership by the whole people has now been enforced there is still the question of leadership, and there is still the question of whether or not the form and the actual content are identical. This is because the factory is actually owned by the class that exercises leadership and is in the service of the dictatorship of that class. We must bring into full play the role of the Party organization as a fighting citadel, lead the broad masses of cadres and workers to deepen the criticism of the revisionist line, the capitalist tendencies, the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois world outlook before we can constantly carry out to the letter the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level and insure the constant appearance of a new situation in revolution and production.

"The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious." In order to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and gradually create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to survive or to emerge again, we must constantly strengthen our Party spirit and revolutionary unity, resolutely implement all battle orders of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and carry out resolute struggle against all words and deeds that attempt to weaken and undermine the leadership of the Party.

* * *

Learn Well the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat in Struggle

by

Wang Ch'ang-fa (王長法), deputy secretary of Party general branch of the No. 2 Machine Repairing Plant of the Shanghai Metallurgical Works

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 28, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." The study of this important instruction of Chairman Mao's, a review of The State and Revolution, the classical writing on the Marxist state theory of the teacher of revolution, Lenin, are of momentous practical significance to our clarifying the question of the exercise of dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the course of struggle.

The State and Revolution was written on the eve of the October Revolution. At that time, the first world war was going on with great intensity. This war had greatly accelerated the process of turning monopoly capitalism into state monopoly capitalism and had fully exposed the parasitic, decadent, moribund and reactionary nature of imperialism. This war precipitated an unprecedented tragedy and catastrophe, caused the masses to live in great distress and made them feel even more indignant at the injustice. The proletariat of various countries rose one after another to wage an even more heroic struggle against the monopoly bourgeoisie in their own country and against international imperialism. However, it was also precisely during this war that opportunists had completely bared their renegade features. The renegades of the Second International, with Kautsky as the representative figure, frenziedly opposed the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and vigorously upheld the reactionary rule of the bourgeoisie. Faced with the open distortion and revision of Marxism by opportunism, the teacher of revolution Lenin wrote this brilliant document The State and Revolution with dauntless spirit of going against the tide. In this writing, through quoting as fully as possible and expounding in detail "all, or at any rate, all the most essential passages in the works of Marx and Engels on the subject of the state," Lenin had inherited and defended Marxism on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proletariat of the whole world was thus enabled to have a complete and correct understanding of the expositions of Marx and Engels on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At the same time, Lenin had comprehensively summed up the new experience of the revolution of the international proletariat and in particular, that of the Russian proletariat, and had further developed the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He pointed out that "only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the dictatorship of the proletariat." "The essence of Marx's teaching on the state has been mastered only by those who understand that the dictatorship of a single class is

necessary not only for every class society in general, not only for the proletariat which has overthrown the bourgeoisie, but also for the entire historical period which separates capitalism from 'classless society,' from communism." These great thoughts of Lenin's had dispersed the layers of deceptive fog spread by the opportunists of the Second International over the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and armed the proletariat of the whole world. It was precisely under the direct leadership of Lenin that the Russian working class had set up the first country with dictatorship of the proletariat and won a great victory in the October Revoltuion.

The entire history of international communism shows that "correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle." The Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat had been constantly enriched and developed in struggles of all descriptions against opportunism. From The State and Revolution, we could clearly see that Marx and Engels originated the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in this manner, and Lenin defended and developed the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat also in the same way. So were the struggle conducted by the whole Party and the people of the whole country under the leadership of Chairman Mao to oppose the Soviet revisionist renegade clique headed by Khrushchev and Brezhnev as the chieftains and the struggle to smash the opportunist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. "There can be no differentiation without contrast. There can be no development without differentiation and struggle." In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must adhere to the study style of linking up theory with reality and deepen our understanding and raise our knowledge of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the struggle to oppose revisionism. Only by so doing could we really understand clearly the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and gradually deepen our study.

In the course of leading the staff members and workers of the whole plant to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have come to understand that in order to learn theory properly, it is first necessary to constantly raise consciousness in the study of theory. At the initial stage, because a few cadres and workers of our factory had inadequate understanding of the importance of studying theory and their demand was not high, after a period of study, there had arisen the thinking that "they have studied the instruction, read the quotations and essays, and studied enough." The Party general branch held that in order to continue to deepen the study, it was imperative to raise the understanding and correctly orient the attitude. Therefore, we guided all to study Lenin's The State and Revolution, to see how Lenin fought in defense of Marxism and what kind of attitude we should take toward the study of theory. After study, many comrades said with deep feelings that the teacher of revolution had set up a brilliant example for us in the study of theory. Lenin had not only quoted from the major Marxist writings on the theory of the state but also made a most thorough analysis of some important points in order to wage struggle against opportunism and to defend the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. From this, we have seen not only the firm proletarian stand of the teacher of revolution but also

his revolutionary spirit in studying seriously and assiduously. In order to learn well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must also devote much time and energy to the task, and can never be satisfied with half-baked knowledge.

We have also come to understand that in order to learn well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is imperative to devote much time to linking up theory with practice. When leading the staff members and workers of the whole factory to study, we attached importance to linking up the task with the realities of the socialist revolution in our country and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the realities of class struggle in society and our factory and the two-line struggle,the realities of the Soviet Union turning revisionist, and the realities of the question of transforming our own world outlook, thus enabling the whole factory to gradually gain depth in study. For example, in conjunction with the realities of the Soviet Union turning revisionist, we guided all to gain a full understanding of the lesson of the restoration of capitalism by Soviet revisionism from the economic base to the superstructure. This enabled them to understand that the turning of the Soviet Union from the first socialist country in the world into a socialist imperialist country was no accident but had its social base and class origin. After Khrushchev and Brezhnev came to power, they had completely betrayed the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. Marxism-Leninism pointed out that it was imperative to restrict the bourgeois rights, but they devised all ways and means to extend and strengthen it. Marxism-Leninism taught that we had to sweep away the soil breeding capitalism, but they wildly applied fertilizer and water on this piece of land to enable it to constantly engender a new generation of bourgeois. Marxism-Leninism cautioned that we had to gradually narrow down the three major differences, but they tried their utmost to extend the differences in ranks and cultivate the privileged strata, thus making the broad masses of working people sink once again to become hired laborers. Through studying in conjunction with reality, all had further deepened their understanding of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory.

"We need Marxism in our struggle." Our country is standing in a momentous period of historical development. Having gone through over 20 years of socialist revolution and socialist construction, and in particular through the great proletarian cultural revolution that had smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, our dictatorship of the proletariat has never before been so strong and the socialist undertaking is prospering. At present, the people of the whole country are high in spirits and have determined to realize, within the century, the all-round modernization of agriculture, industry, defense and scientific technique. In the course of modernization and in the entire historical period of socialism, whether or not we can uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat is a major matter of prime importance bearing on the future development of our country. Therefore, we must make up our mind to clarify the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and assiduously study the relevant writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao with unflinching fortitude, for only in this way can we guarantee that our Party and state will forever march forward along the track of Marxism.

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It Is Necessary To Gradually Cross the Narrow Horizon of Bourgeois Right

by

The workers' theorist group of No. 1 Workshop

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 28, 1975)

To demonstrate the higher phase of communist society, the teacher of revolution Lenin had quoted a passage from what Marx said in The State and Revolution: "In a higher phase of communist society, after the enslaving subordination of the individual to the division of labor, and therewith also the antithesis between mental and physical labor, had vanished; after labor has become not only a means of life but life's prime want; after the productive forces have also increased with the all-round development of the individual, and all the springs of cooperative wealth flow more abundantly -- only then can the narrow horizon of bourgeois right be crossed in its entirety and society inscribe on its banners: From each according to his ability, to each according to his need!" This important exposition of Marx quoted by Lenin has pointed out to us the grand prospects of communist society. At the same time, it has also put forward that in order to realize this far-reaching ideal, it is imperative to strive to "cross the narrow horizon of bourgeois right" and carry out the great historical task of making a radical rupture with all old traditions, old ideas and old concepts.

For more than 20 years since the establishment of the socialist system in our country, our people, under the brilliant leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, have basically accomplished the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, and capitalist industry and commerce, thus turning the system of private ownership of the means of production into the system of public ownership. Having gone through the socialist revolution and the socialist education movement on the political front and the ideological and cultural front, and in particular after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the socialist economic base has been daily consolidated and the socialist system has demonstrated its enormous superiority. However, as was pointed out by Lenin in The State and Revolution, socialist society "has just emerged into the light of the day out of the womb of capitalism and which, in every respect, bears the birthmarks of the old society -- that Marx terms the 'first,' or lower phase of communist society." Therefore, it is inevitable that there is still the bourgeois right.

In our country, in the aspect of ownership of the means of production the bourgeois right has still not been completely eliminated; in the aspect of the interrelations of people, the bourgeois right still exists to a serious extent; and in the aspect of distribution, the bourgeois right still occupies the dominant status. The bourgeois right would still exist in the historical period of socialism for a fairly long period of time. However, one must see that the existence of the bourgeois right is the important economic base that gives rise to the bourgeoisie, and if it is not restricted, it inevitably will bring about the serious consequence of capitalist restoration. This accordingly brings forth a very acute question: all workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and other working people

who do not wish to suffer from another round of hardships, all communists who are resolved to fight for the realization of communism all their life, all comrades who do not wish to see China turn revisionist, must strive to cross the narrow horizon of the bourgeois right ideologically, do away with the idea of bourgeois right, embrace the communist world outlook, and persevere in carrying through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to accomplish this, it is imperative to read and study seriously, have a real understanding and grasp of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat through linking up theory with practice and firmly embrace the idea of permanent revolution. As early as 1850, Marx had specifically pointed out that "this socialism is the declaration of the permanence of the revolution, the class dictatorship of the proletariat" and that this kind of dictatorship is the necessary phase of transition to the abolition of all class differences, to the abolition of all relations of production arising from these differences, to the abolition of all social relations corresponding to these relations of production, to the transformation of all ideas arising from these social relations. Marx has made it very clear here that the aim of the proletarian revolution is to abolish these four alls. Bourgeois right is the product of the capitalist relations of production, the "birthmarks" and "corrupt practices" left over by the old society to the socialist society. Therefore, it is the historic task of the proletariat revolution to restrict it till the conditions are ripe in the end for its abolition. Only by seriously learning well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat could we effectively restrict the bourgeois right and do away with the idea of bourgeois right.

To gradually cross the narrow horizon of bourgeois right, we must also strive to transform our world outlook. Chairman Mao teaches, "Communism is at once a complete system of proletarian ideology and a new social system. It is different from any other ideological and social system, and is the most complete, progressive, revolutionary and rational system in human history." Only by embracing the communist world outlook could we stand high and see far, make concrete effort, consciously resist the material temptation of the bourgeoisie, resist corruption by the idea of bourgeois right and not be befuddled by the kaleidoscopic world represented by commodities, exchange by means of money and sectarianism. A man with his brain full of the idea of bourgeois right is bound to "calculate with the cold-heartedness (of a Shylock) whether one has not worked half an hour more than somebody else, whether one is not getting less pay than somebody else." People of this kind go after fame and gain, and approach the Party and the people for privileges and proper treatment after they have done some minor work. To these kinds of people, we must yell: Comrade, it would be dangerous to go on like that. You must wake up at once! At the same time, we must conduct deep-going and meticulous ideological education work for these people so as to bring them round to the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.

After the October Revolution, when the Soviet people had triumphantly smashed the armed attack of the White bandit army under the leadership of the Bolsheviks, Lenin had given the Soviet people a new strategic task: "To create conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise." The most fundamental effort to realize

this task is to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. This means that every revolutionary must first abolish the bourgeois ideas and embrace the communist world outlook.

Communist ideas emerge from struggles and communist factors are produced and developed in the struggle against old ideas and old traditions. Only struggle could do away with the idea of bourgeois right and develop to the fullest extent communist ideas. At the time of seriously studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we also must go on deepening the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the revisionist line of Lin Piao. We must truly draw a clear line of demarcation between Marxism and revisionism, and between the proletarian world outlook and the bourgeois world outlook. "The deeper the revolution digs into the old foundation, the more difficult it will be to restore the old system." Provided we consistently and untiringly criticize the old world, constantly sweep away the influence of bourgeois ideas and mop up the mire in the ideological sphere, we surely can gradually cross the narrow horizon of bourgeois right and gradually embrace the communist world outlook.

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PLA UNITS HONORED

Military Commission of CPC Central Committee
Confers Title of Honor on PLA Company

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 25, 1975)

the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china recently issued an order, conferring the title of honour, "model company in fighting earthquake effects and cherishing the people", on the reconnaissance company of a shenyang unit of the chinese people's liberation army.

the order cited the company's outstanding performance during a strong earthquake that struck the yingkou-haicheng area of liaoning province, northeast china, on the evening of february 4. displaying a selfless revolutionary fighting spirit, the commanders and fighters of the company worked five days and nights to rescue 18 people from a collapsed building.

the reconnaissance company is an advanced collective noted for its dedication to the people and lofty revolutionary heroism. the company's party branch often helps the commanders and fighters foster the idea of cherishing, learning from and serving the people. they always render services to the people of their own accord and strictly observe the discipline of the p.l.a. at critical moments, they are ready to sacrifice everything in the interest of the people. on 13 occasions, they fought raging fires to protect the people's life and property.

a meeting for conferring the title was recently held in shenyang, attended by leading members of the p.l.a. shenyang units and the liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees, and party and government leaders of shenyang city and haicheng and yingkou counties, as well as 1,500 armymen and civilians.

tseng shao-shan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the p.l.a. shenyang units, read out the order of the military commission and presented the company with a silk banner emblazoned with golden letters: "model company in fighting earthquake effects and cherishing the people".

a resolution of the party committee of the p.l.a. shenyang units on organizing activities to learn from the company was also read at the meeting.

speakers at the meeting included li teh-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the p.l.a.

shenyang units, and liu sheng-tien, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee. they called on the armymen and civilians to take the company as their example, assiduously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, strive to do their work well, further strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity, and under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, unite to win still greater victories.

WORKERS' COLLEGES

Over 100 "July 21" Workers' Colleges Established in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1975)

one hundred and thirty-five "july 21" workers' colleges, with a total enrolment of ten thousand, have been set up by industrial and transport departments, factories, mines and other enterprises in peking. an overwhelming majority of them have appeared in the current movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the "july 21" workers' colleges is an innovation in the proletarian revolution in education. it is named after chairman mao's instruction of july 21, 1968, which approves the way of training technicians from among workers pioneered by the shanghai machine tools plant. the instruction points out that college students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study.

tuition and other related expenses of the students in this type of college are covered by their own enterprises, and they continue to draw full pay during the period of study. large numbers of new worker-technicians are being trained in such colleges. with a high level of class consciousness, they endeavour to master science and technique for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. integrating practical experience with theoretical knowledge, they are playing a growing role in the revolution of industrial technology.

the party committee of the municipal bureau of civil engineering has put on its agenda the problem of how to make its "july 21" workers' colleges a success. all companies, plants and designing institutes under the bureau have special departments in charge of education to

collect workers' suggestions and study and solve such problems as the institution of specialities in the colleges, the selection of students and the appointment of teachers.

putting proletarian politics in command, all workers' colleges have courses in marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works. some colleges make class education the first lesson for freshmen and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat the first topic for discussion. some factories and mines educate the worker-students in the party's basic line in connection with their central tasks.

"july 21" workers' colleges abide by the principle of linking theory with practice. many colleges take the specific tasks or typical products of their factories or mines as the main contents of teaching. teachers and students of the designing class in the college run by the peking chingyun instruments plant chose infusion pump, an instrument in pressing demand, as their main topic of study. combining the processes of designing, processing and testing, they turned out the prototype in one month and have now put it into serial production. then they selected a precision instrument as another subject of study. after eight months' efforts, they made several technological break-throughs and succeeded in both research and trial-production.

while tempering themselves ideologically, the students have deepened their understanding of technical theories and raised their ability to analyze and solve problems. the mentoukou miners' college under the peking mining administration bureau included in its curriculum the improvement of the obsolescent rake. teachers and students worked together from designing to manufacture and succeeded in devising a new type of rake which accelerates coal production.

workers' colleges conscientiously follow the principle of self-reliance and frugality in their management. when the peking forging and pressing machine tools plant first started its workers' college, it invited veteran workers to speak on the taching oil workers' heroic deeds in battling with the elements under extremely difficult conditions and the plant's own tradition of self-reliance and hard struggle. members of the party committee joined the students in building classrooms and dormitories and installing sewer pipes. they declared: "it is essential to train the workers in the spirit of the tachin oilfield in order to meet the needs of learning from taching."

many institutions of higher learning take it as an important measure for deepening the revolution in education to help industrial establishments run well their "july 21" workens' colleges. peking university

has assigned the task of helping factories and mines run workers' colleges to a group of experienced teachers and cadres. the civil engineering department of tsinghua university maintains close relations with five workers' colleges under the city's building units. the university has sponsored training classes for teachers of "july 21" workers' colleges.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

China's Light Industry Fulfills Semi-Annual Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1975)

china's light industry fulfilled its production plan for the first half of the year by effecting a fairly big rise in total output value and a considerable increase in the output of major products over the same period in 1974.

of the 15 major products listed in the state plan, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, cigarettes, synthetic detergents, bicycles, sewing machines and light industry machinery showed at least a ten per cent increase over the same period last year. a general rise was achieved for 37 of the 39 products listed in the plan of the ministry of light industry, and 28 of them increased anywhere from 10 to 37 per cent.

the successful fulfilment of the light industry quotas has contributed to an improvement in the people's livelihood, market prosperity in town and country, and the accumulation of funds for socialist construction.

since the beginning of this year, workers in light industry have seriously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and deepened the mass movement to learn from taching. this has pushed forward production. rises in total output value have been reported from 28 of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (not including taiwan province). leading producers like peking, shanghai, tientsin and kwangtung won fairly big increases following a continuous growth over the years. rises of more than 10 per cent in total output value over the first half of 1974 were registered in provinces and autonomous regions which were once relatively weak in light industry, including liaoning, kirin, heilungkiang, shansi, inner mongolia, kansu, ningsia, chinghai and kweichow.

in shanghai, enterprises under the municipal bureau of light industry fulfilled more than 50 per cent of the annual quota for total output value by the end of june, representing an increase of 11.3 per cent over the corresponding period last year. over 90 major products rose considerably, including wrist watches, bicycles, sewing machines, cameras, television sets, cigarettes, synthetic detergents and enamelware. more than 2,000 new varieties were added, and over 3,000 technical innovations introduced.

peking fulfilled 50 to 61 per cent of the annual quotas for such major products as cotton yarn, cotton cloth, gunny bags, machine-made paper, cardboard, cigarettes, synthetic detergents, bicycles, sewing machines, large and special weighing instruments, light industry machinery and woolen fabrics. total output value rose by 10.3 per cent over the first half of last year.

production in china's light industry in the first half of this year was characterized by a stable quality, a greater variety, a lower rate of consumption, a cheaper cost, and a higer labour efficiency.

capital construction in light industry progressed at a greater speed. total spending on capital construction exceeded the figure for the first half of last year. four large and medium-sized sugar refineries were completed and put into operation. a number of new enterprises and special-purpose projects in the paper, textile and other industries are being equipped or commissioned and will soon go into production.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Heat Reducing Work in Peking Factories

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1975)

factories and mines in peking have adopted measures to reduce heat in summer to ensure the health of the workers.

before summer set in, workers operating under high temperature had all received general physical check-ups. those who were found unfit for such jobs were transferred. factory doctors are making rounds of the workshops every day to see if anybody is feeling unwell and needs prompt treatment and rest.

in heat-reducing work, stress is put on the high temperature workshops, units involving open air operations and the old factories that are still in the process of renovation. most of peking's factories were set up after liberation and they generally have good ventilation facilities.

preparations against summer heat got started as early as in the beginning of the year in the capital iron and steel company. all the facilities such as air cooling devices, machines making ice sticks and soda water were checked, ready for use by may. new facilities were added.

in the pipe making workshop of the company's casting plant, water circulating glass partition walls keep the workers away from the heat-emitting casting machines. the workers enjoy nutritious food and cold dishes prepared specially for them in the dining rooms equipped with ventilators. there are special dormitories for night shift workers to have a good rest.

leading cadres of the 30-year-old peking no. 1 rolling mill are often seen working in the hottest workshops, beside the blooming mills or the heating furnaces. before liberation, the plant did not have any safety or heat-reducing facilities, resulting in frequent accidents and heat strokes. now work has been automated by and large, thanks to the innovation campaigns. the workshops are installed with heat absorbing devices and wind pipes while the machines are water cooled. the temperature round the heating furnaces is reduced to 30 degrees centigrade. the workers are provided with cold drinks of different flavour prepared with plumps. not a single case of heat stroke has occurred in the plant for years.

GOOD HARVESTS

Peking Suburbs Reap Good Vegetable Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1975)

more than 3,000 tons of fresh vegetables are flowing from peking's suburbs every day to fill one thousand green grocers, non-staple foodstuffs stores and vegetable stands in the urban districts.

the vegetable-growing communes and brigades in the suburbs got rich harvests in the first half of the year. production quotas were outstripped every month, and the amount of vegetables put on the market in the january-june period was 20.6 per cent more than the same period of 1974. peking's citizens can get greater varieties of better quality than before, and a surplus is shipped to other parts of the country.

vegetables have been selling at stable prices in peking. prices for all varieties remain the same as in the comparable period of last year. tomatoes and cucumbers, high on the local people's diet in this season, sell at seven and nine fen a kilogramme respectively. chinese spinach, towel gourd and other specialities of southern china are now acclimatized in peking and sold at a dozen fen a kilogramme.

it has been high on the agenda of peking's municipal authorities to provide several million city inhabitants with an amply supply of vegetables. vegetable acreage has been expanded in a planned way. the city achieved self-sufficiency in vegetable supplies, with a small surplus, in the early sixties. since then its urban population can enjoy fresh vegetables at low prices all the year round.

the study movement on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat at the beginning of the year gave the vegetable-growers added enthusiasm. they made determined efforts to produce large quantities of vegetables with more variety to supply peking all the year round.

fengtai district, one of peking's major vegetable-producers, strengthened field management of the winter-sown vegetables to achieve early renewed growth and high output. in the off-month of april, the district delivered 37.8 per cent more vegetables to the market than in the same month of 1974.

to increase vegetable supplies in the off-months, the peasants used plastic sheets to cover more than 360 hectares of vegetable plots this year. spring cucumbers, which previously came to the market in may, was on sale one month earlier this year. the markets were stocked with 30 per cent more vegetables in april than the same month of last year.

MOUNTAINEERING

8,848.13 Meters -- Exact Height of World's Highest Peak

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1975)

chinese surveyors and cartographers have determined the exact height of the qomolangma feng -- the highest peak in the world -- to be 8,848.13 metres (abbreviated as 8,848 metres).

a new achievement won under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, this figure was obtained with the help of chinese climbers during the successful expedition to the qomolangma feng last may.

determination of the height of the earth's pinnacle has all along been a subject intriguing geoscientists all over the world. china and a number of other countries have made repeated efforts over a long period to establish its precise altitude above sea level. the figure of 8,882 metres used by china prior to the latest survey was worked out by foreign scientists at the beginning of this century.

to establish the exact height of the mountain, chinese surveyors and cartographers joined the chinese qomolangma expedition in tackling the peak between march and may this year. negotiating steep slopes and traversing glaciers in the teeth of piercing winds, they surmounted a host of difficulties and succeeded in extending the national geodesic survey control network to the east, main and west rongbuk glaciers on the north slope of the mountain. they carried out triangular, traverse, astronomical and gravity survey at altitudes of 5,000-7,000 metres above sea level and counter-checked the precise levelling of the area between tingri and the rongbuk monastery, thus providing a reliable control basis for determining the height of the qomolangma feng.

after a surveying pole was erected on the summit and the thickness of accumulated snow there measured by the nine chinese summit climbers, the surveyors and cartographers proceeded to conduct simultaneous observation and survey from 10 triangulation points located 7 to 21 kilometres from the summit at altitudes of 5,600 to 6,300 metres. this operation resulted in a complete set of data for mapping out the geographical location and the height of the peak. having processed these data by strict calculation and induction, the surveyors and cartographers established the exact height of the qomolangma feng to be 8,848.13 metres (excluding the thickness of accumulated snow) on the basis of the mean level of the yellow sea as worked out by the tide observation station at tsingtao.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING & DIVING TOURNAMENT

Preparations Completed for Peking International Swimming and Diving Friendship Invitational Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1975)

preparations are now completed for the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet opening here on august 2. in a jubilant mood, people and sportsmen in the chinese capital extend a warm welcome to the swimmers and friends from asia, africa, latin america and europe.

the coming meet is given active support by more than 20 national and regional swimming organizations on the four continents. the participants will make friends and meet in competition aimed at enhancing friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of participating countries and promoting the development of swimming.

on the eve of the meet, huge streamers bearing the slogan "long live the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and all other countries in the world" are strung overhead at competition and training pools.

in shop's windows on main streets are posters showing unity and friendship among swimmers of various countries. the posters are jointly prepared by chinese artists and printing workers especially for the occasion. artistes in the chinese capital are rehearshing items for the opening ceremony.

the venue is the peking swimming centre, the biggest in china. built in 1956, the centre has 5,000 seats and covers 50,000 square metres, including a five-metre-deep diving pool, a regulation 50 x 25 metres swimming pool and two practice pools.

to usher in the meet, chinese scientists and workers designed and made electronic timing devices and score indicators, metal springboards and metal halide lamps in the spirit of self-reliance. the lamps are designed for more effective lighting as well as higher optical efficiency. workers are now busy installing the facilities.

chinese entrants are busy with training and study. the 80 officials, both men and women, are in peking making last minute preparations.

young chinese diver li kung-cheng, the seventh asian games platform diving champion, said: "we chinese swimmers and divers extend a warm welcome to our friends arriving from various countries. it gives us particular pleasure to meet old acquaintances and new friends and learn from their experience."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Visiting Albanian Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1975)

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with all members of the visiting albanian friendship delegation.

leader of the delegation is bajram thermia, alternate central committee member of the albanian party of labour and director of the habour administration of the durres district, and deputy leader is ali manaj, first secretary of the tetelene district committee of the albanian party of labour.

musin kroi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in peking, was present.

present were leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau and other organizations concerned, including cheng chih-ping and shih huang.

Friendship Visiting Delegation from Albania Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1975)

the friendship visiting delegation from albania left here for home by air today. leader of the delegation is bajram thermia, alternate central committee member of the albanian party of labour and director of the harbour administration of the durres district, and deputy leader is ali manaj, first secretary of the tetelene district committee of the albanian party of labour.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, yenan, sian, shanghai, wuhsi, nanking, tientsin and tangshan.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

musin kroi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Track and Field Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1975)

the ethiopian track and field team led by getahun mariam left here for home by air this evening after a friendly visit to china.

ni chih-chin, president of the chinese track and field association, gave a farewell dinner in honour of the ethiopian friends prior to their departure from peking.

the ethiopian track and field team toured peking, changchun and shanghai for friendly contests and exchanging experience with chinese athletes.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Meets French Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1975)

chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, today met and had a friendly conversation with some members of a students' visiting group of the national higher institute of posts and telecommunications and the national higher institute of telecommunications of france led by marcel duguet, inspector general of posts and telecommunications and director of the national higher institute of posts and telecommunications.

liu cheng-ching, chinese vice-minister of posts and telecommunications was present.

the ministry of posts and telecommunications gave a buffet in the evening in honour of the guests.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Influential Japanese People Demand Immediate Conclusion of Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 23, 1975)

influential japanese citizens of various circles continue to demand the immediate conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty including an anti-hegemony clause and based on the japan-china joint statement. the japanese government is urged to make a decision.

noted film director kozaburo yoshimura says in an article in the monthly "japan-china cultural exchange" that the japan-china treaty should be for further developing and consolidating the friendship between the two countries. "no retreat is permissible on the road of japan-china friendship."

the article points out that the treaty should bear witness to the development of friendship between the two countries. it should be a historic treaty looking forward into the future." "we strongly wish that the japanese government conclude the treaty as early as possible. the treaty must clearly express opposition to hegemonism of any country which undermines peace in the asian and pacific region."

toshio yata, mayor of nagaokakyo city, and kiyoshi asada, speaker of the municipal assembly, recently wrote in the bulletin of nagaokakyo citizens' council for japan-china friendship demanding the speedy conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty to carry forward the spirit of the japan-china joint statement. yata pointed out that "to conclude a japan-china peace and friendship treaty is the biggest desire of the people of the two countries in order to further carry forward the japan-china joint statement which restored diplomatic relations between the two countries, and which was aimed at promotion of lasting friendship between the two peoples and maintenance of world peace."

a resolution adopted by the nagaokakyo citizens' council for japan-china friendship is carried in the same issue of the bulletin. the resolution urges prime minister miki to conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty without delay.

the association for the promotion of international trade, japan, adopted a resolution at a recent board of directors meeting pointing out that article seven of the japan-china joint statement which pledges not to seek hegemony and opposes such efforts by others is a just declaration in keeping with the historical tide. therefore,

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Government Economic Delegation of Malagasy Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the government economic delegation of the malagasy republic led by lieutenant colonel joel rakotomalala and major ferdinand jaotombo, members of the supreme council of revolution.

present on the occasion were members of the delegation francois dassise indrano, secretary-general of the ministry of finance and planning; aubert andriantavy, secretary-general of the ministry of rural development; desire nazy, director of project control and management; eugene randria, technical counsellor of the ministry of rural development; jean razafindrasoava, director of the bureau of development and promotion of industry; and lieutenant andrianilana mamisoa rene.

present also were chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; lo hsu, deputy director of the ministry's african affairs department; and tien chih-tung, chinese ambassador to the malagasy republic.

Leader of Malagasy Government Economic Delegation Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1975)

lieutenant colonel joel rakotomalala, member of the supreme council of revolution of the malagasy republic, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the malagasy republic government economic delegation's visit to china.

among the guests were ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister, chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and tien chih-tung, chinese ambassador to the malagasy republic.

major ferdinand jaotombo, member of the supreme council of the revolution of the malagasy republic, and members of the visiting malagasy delegation were present.

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met here today with the fourth national democratic education friendship delegation from japan led by tamotsu moriwaki with hideo kunimitsu as its secretary-general, and a friendship delegation of japanese young teaching staff from the grassroots organizations led by hiroshi sano. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

chang yu, leading member of a chinese organization, was present on the occasion.

the japanese friends will shortly leave peking to visit other cities of china before going home.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Government Economic Delegation of Malagasy Republic Visits People's Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1975)

the government economic delegation of the malagasy republic led by lieutenant colonel joel rakotomalala and major ferdinand jaotombo, members of the supreme council of revolution, this morning visited the nanyuan people's commune on the outskirts of peking and was given a warm welcome by leading members and peasants of the commune. the delegation was accompanied on the visit by yang li-kung, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

the commune's main crops are wheat, rice and vegetable. the distinguished guests listened with interest as they were given an account of the commune's organization, management and development of production given by ku teh-jun, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee. they visited the commune's farm machinery workshop, inspected rice fields and called at the home of a commune peasant.

this evening, the government economic delegation of the malagasy republic attended a performance of acrobatics by the peking acrobatic troupe in the company of chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Government Economic Delegation of Malagasy Republic

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present also were chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; lo hsu, deputy director of the ministry's african affairs department; and tien chih-tung, chinese ambassador to the malagasy republic.

Leader of Malagasy Government Economic Delegation Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1975)

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among the guests were ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister, chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and tien chih-tung, chinese ambassador to the malagasy republic.

major ferdinand jaotombo, member of the supreme council of the revolution of the malagasy republic, and members of the visiting malagasy delegation were present.

speaking at the banquet, lieutenant colonel joel rakotomalala said: "the warm and fraternal reception given us by the chinese people has touched us deeply and shown the great friendship that exists between our two peoples."

he said that there existed long-standing relations between china and madagascar, and the traditional friendly relations between the two peoples were developed with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"the struggle waged by the malagasy people since 1972 for total liberation and emancipation from neo-colonialist fetters has led to a greater awakening and a more revolutionary dedication among my compatriots," he said, adding that "thus the malagasy government and people, under the leadership of the supreme council of revolution, are making efforts to promote real national unity and develop national resources first of all by our own efforts but also with active support from fraternal countries."

vice-premier ku mu said: "during the delegation's stay in china, our two sides held talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere on further enhancing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and madagascar and on questions of common interest, and achieved satisfactory results.

"we will sign a new agreement on economic and technical cooperation," he said, "let us tender warm congratulations to the delegation on its successful visit."

"it is our bounden internationalist duty to support the countries and people of the third world in their efforts to strive for and safeguard national independence and develop the national economy," he said, "but china at present is still a developing socialist country with limited means. the chinese people are determined to follow chairman mao's teaching, work hard and do still better in national construction, so as to make greater contributions to mankind," he added.

vice-premier ku mu asked the delegation to convey, when it is back home, to president didier ratsiraka and the malagasy people, the cordial regards and high tribute of the chinese people.

accompanied by ambassador tien chih-tung, the delegation toured the great wall and one of the ming dynasty tombs this morning.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Public Health Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1975)

a mauritanian public health delegation led by minister of health and social affairs abdallahi ould bah arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

it was greeted at the airport by chinese minister of public health liu hsiang-ping and leading members of departments concerned.

present were mauritanian ambassador to china ahmed ould menneya and diplomatic envoys of african and arab countries to china.

Chinese Minister of Public Health Gives Banquet in Honor of Mauritanian Public Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1975)

chinese minister of public health liu hsiang-ping gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the mauritanian public health delegation led by abdallahi ould bah, minister of health and social affairs.

mauritanian ambassador to china ahmed ould menneya was present.

present were chang chih-chiang, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and leading members of departments concerned.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. in her toast, minister liu hsiang-ping spoke highly of the efforts made by the mauritanian people under the leadership of president moktar ould daddah to defend national independence and state sovereignty and to develop the national economy, and their contributions to the fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

she said: "both china and mauritania are developing countries belonging to the third world. the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the militant unity between the

two peoples are being strengthened and developed with each passing day."

the minister was convinced that the current visit by minister abdallahi ould bah would give an impetus to the development of friendship between the chinese and mauritanian people and the friendly relations and cooperation between medical circles in the two countries.

in his toast, minister abdallahi ould bah said: "the cooperation between mauritania and china has been constantly developed and strengthened." he pointed out that "the relations between mauritania and china stem from the identical point of view and unity in the common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and from the struggle for unity of the third world."

"in its development," the minister said, "mauritania first of all relies on its own efforts." he spoke highly of the work of the chinese medical teams in mauritania as having contributed to the development of friendship between the people of mauritania and china. "the delegation's current visit to china will surely promote the development of the existing friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between medical circles in the two countries," he said.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Friends Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1975)

madame maria de la luz de castaneda, wife of chief of staff of the mexican presidency general jesus castaneda gutierrez, and her three children wound up their friendly visit to peking and left here by air today for a visit to shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before going home.

while in peking, they visited industrial and agricultural units and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met them and gave a banquet in their honour. fernando flores tejada, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mexican embassy here, was present on the occasion.

Chinese Minister of Education Meets and Fetes Mexican Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1975)

chou jung-hsin, chinese minister of education, met and feted here this evening professor efren del pozo, secretary-general of the union of universities of latin america and adviser to the mexican secretary for health and public assistance, and his wife.

present on the occasion were chang wei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, and leading members of departments concerned.

minister counsellor fernando flores tejada of the mexican embassy in peking was also present.

the mexican guests arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Nigeria Gives Reception for Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Lagos, Jul. 23, 1975)

chinese ambassador to nigeria feng yu-chiu gave a reception here this evening for the chinese table tennis delegation taking part in the 2nd asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament.

among the over 300 guests attending the reception were a. ordia, secretary, and j.a. enyeazu, director of sports, of the nigerian national sports commission; a.a. efunkoya, president of the nigerian table tennis association; leading members of the organizing committee of the tournament; and other nigerian officials and friends.

present also on the occasion were roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation; hisao kido, first deputy president of the international table tennis federation and president of the asian table tennis union; amin abou heif, president of the african table tennis federation; and helies farrel, president of the latin american table tennis confederation.

heads of the delegations to the 2nd a.a.a. tournament and diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Chinese-Soviet Agreement on Goods Exchange and Payments for 1975 Signed in Moscow

(NCNA-English Moscow, Jul. 24, 1975)

the 1975 agreement on goods exchange and payments between the governments of the people's republic of china and the union of soviet socialist republics was signed here today.

the agreement was signed by chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and i.t. grishin, leader of the soviet government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, on behalf of their governments.

the ceremony was attended by n.s. patolichev, soviet minister of foreign trade.

it was also attended by liu hsin-chuan, chinese ambassador to the soviet union; wang pin, deputy leader of the chinese government trade delegation; pai hui-chuan, acting commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy; m.a. kiselyov, deputy leader of the soviet government trade delegation; i.a. rogachov, deputy director of the first far east department of the soviet ministry of foreign affairs; and v.s. tolstikov, soviet ambassador to china.

before the signing ceremony, patolichev had a meeting with chen chieh and wang pin. i.t. grishin gave a dinner in honour of the chinese government trade delegation following the ceremony.

the chinese government trade delegation arrived here yesterday.

Jen-min Jih-pao Refutes Soviet Revisionists' Fallacy of "Small-Power Chauvinism"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1975)

"people's daily" today carries a signed article refuting the soviet revisionists' fallacy of "small-power chauvinism". the article reads:

the july 18 issue of the soviet magazine "new times" caused a sensation by raising, in its reply to a reader, a so-called "important problem" -- that of combatting "small-power chauvinism".

why did the soviet revisionists raise such a queer problem at this moment? of course, there is good cause for it. it was reported that at a recent meeting of the second-stage session of the geneva "conference on european security and cooperation", malta proposed that the military forces of the two superpowers in the mediterranean be reduced. in the eyes of the soviet revisionists who lord it over others, for a small country to openly challenge the superpowers in such a way is nothing less than defying "the laws human and divine". thus, apart from resorting to despotism and blackmail at the conference, the soviet revisionists also violently abuse, outside the conference, the small countries' position in defence of their independence and security as out of "selfish plans" and "only remembering their rights", while "forgetting their responsibilities" and so on and so forth. they even shout themselves coarse urging punitive action against the so-called "small-power chauvinism".

"selfish plans" excl. by it the soviet revisionists actually mean the right of the small and medium-sized countries to rise up in defence of their independence and security. at a conference on "security and cooperation", malta put forward a proposal on security. it is but a very reasonable and justified demand as well as the proper elementary right for every participating country. the maltese proposal, however, is labelled as an unpardonable crime of "small-power chauvinism" because it has upset the "political timetable" of the soviet revisionists who are anxious to hurriedly wind up the conference, and it impeded their scramble for hegemony in the mediterranean and southern europe. obviously the question here is not that small countries such as malta cherish the alleged "selfish plans", but that their just struggle in defence of their rights and interests has impeded the "selfish plans" of the soviet revisionists to scramble for hegemony in europe. this is the essence of the matter. giving themselves permission to push hegemonism unscrupulously, while denying the small and medium-sized countries even a modicum of right to defend their independence and security -- this is the gangster logic of the concocters of "small-power chauvinism".

then, what are the "responsibilities" of small countries? according to the logic of the soviet revisionists, small countries should not "remember their rights", but only remember "their responsibilities". they reason that since the security of the small countries is under "the positive protection" of such a big power as the soviet union, they have only one obligation, namely, to meekly follow the dictates of the soviet union and perform all its bidding. any disobedience is sure to be chastised as a manifestation of "small-power chauvinism". this reveals once again what the soviet revisionists have in mind when they say "all nations, big or small," "enjoy equal rights".

it must be noted that the "small-power chauvinism" concocted by the soviet revisionists is not directed against malta alone, but against all other medium-sized and small nations as well. small nations are beneath soviet contempt, are always subject to soviet rebuke, bully and blackmail. even at the european security conference, switzerland was outrageously charged by the soviet delegate with "departing from its neutrality" simply because it presented a proposal which reflected the interests of the small neutral states. it may also be recalled that when rebuffed in their attempt to boss the egyptians through the pressure for repayment of debts, the soviet revisionists came out with the charge that egypt was trying to "force its conditions" upon the soviet union. there are numerous other cases of the soviet union bullying the small and weak nations. and now the label of "small-power chauvinism" adds only a new case of its endeavour to intimidate the medium-sized and small nations into submission to its big-nation hegemonism.

lenin has pointed out: "in politics abusive language often serves as a screen for utter lack of principles and sterility, impotence, angry impotence, on the part of those who use such language." now, under the growing buffet against hegemonism from the medium-sized and small nations, the soviet revisionists' big-nation hegemonism is beset with deeper and deeper crisis. thus they resort to the despicable means of political abusive language to attack and slander the just struggle of these countries, and even impose on them phoney charges. but whatever big stick or deception the soviet revisionists may resort to, they can never cover their ignominious features, nor save their hegemonism from failure.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Swimming Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1975)

a sri lanka swimming delegation led by hallam pereira arrived here by air this afternoon to take part in the forthcoming peking international friendship swimming and diving invitational championships.

it was greeted at the airport by vice-chairman pai ping and deputy secretary-general wang wen-chung of the organizing committee of the peking international friendship swimming and diving invitational championships.

as well as chinese men and women swimmers and coaches. with bouquets in their hands, dozens of youngsters beat drums and gongs to warmly welcome the sri lanka friends.

r. jayasinghe, third secretary of the sri lanka embassy in peking, was present at the airport.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Industry and Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 24, 1975)

the tanzanian industry and trade delegation led by c. m. mzindakaya, junior minister of commerce and industries, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by air for home this evening.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and tanzanian ambassador to china r. s. wambura.

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet in peking in honour of all members of the delegation. the guests visited industrial and agricultural units, scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking, shanghai and the tachai production brigade.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 24, 1975)

the zambian government trade delegation led by j. m. lumina, minister of state of the ministry of commerce, wound up its visit to china and left here for home yesterday.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by tu chen-hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

while in china, the zambian government trade delegation visited industrial, agricultural and educational units and places of historical interest in peking, shanghai, nanking and kwangchow.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 6, 1975 No. 5909

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* NATIONAL *
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MINI-HYDRAULIC TURBINES

The Birth of the Mini-Hydraulic Turbines

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 18, 1975)

One day in the summer of the year before last, the only two poor peasant households of the Yünshant'ung village in Chiench'ang county, Liaoning Province, were in a festival mood. These two households which lay farther away from the production brigade had all along not been connected to power supply and had no electric light. For the sake of enabling this isolated hamlet to have electricity, worker Chang Shou-yen and two technicians from the Tientsin Electric Gear-Drive Design Institute brought a mini-hydraulic turbo-generating set with rectifier unit the size of a kettle consisting of a hydraulic turbine, an inductor motor and a capacitor to this small hamlet, and in only half a day installed this generatoring set with a capacity of 250 watts under a small spring by the side of the village. When the switch was turned on, this small hamlet deep in the mountain was immediately lip up with dazzling lights. The two old poor peasants were moved to tears, and they kept on saying, "The many new things of the great cultural revolution are blessings brought us by Chairman Mao." The cadres of the commune and brigades praised, "How thorough are the technicians in serving the poor and lower-middle peasants. This is the superiority of the socialist system!"

Over the past few years, the "mini-hydraulic turbine research group" of the Electric Drive-Gear Design Institute has in succession successfully built through several typs of mini-hydraulic turbine with different kinds of capacity, and among them the smallest one has an output of only about 250 watts. These hydraulic turbines possess strong points in that they are light in weight, compact in size, simple in construction and low in price, and the production teams can afford to buy and to use them. The technology for their production is simple, and they can be built and repaired by county and commune factories. They are also more convenient to install. Apart from generating electricity for illumination and broadcast reception, they can also be used for driving small machines for the processing of agricultural produce and by-products and for drainage and irrigation.

Although the mountain regions in China are vast and abound in hydraulic resources, they are irregular in sizes. Merely relying on the construction of centralized stations and the transmission of electricity over long distance is not easy to solve the question of power supply to some outlying and scattered hamlets within a short time. The adoption of the mini-hydraulic turbo-generating set with rectifier unit helps extensively mobilize the masses to start small hydro-electric power projects in a big way, so that the numerous mountain streams and brooks can be fully utilized to generate electricity locally for local use. This is of tremendous significance the electrification of agriculture in the mountain region. For many years in the vast mountain regions of China, the remote hamlets where the minority nationalities live together and the fishing villages on the islands, how people have longed for ending the history of burning pine cones and oil lamp generation after generation. The appearance of the mini-hydraulic turbo-generating set with rectifier unit in these small villages has opened up a bright vista for the realization of electrification in these areas.

I

The mini-hydraulic turbine was born in struggle. The construction of this type of hydraulic turbine is not very complicated technically, and in the eyes of the "experts" it is only a "toy." Therefore, a struggle developed between the urgent need of the rural and mountain areas and the technically so-called "toy." As early as before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the No. 6 laboratory of the Tientsin Electric Gear-Drive Research Institute had shouldered the task of studying and designing the small and medium hydraulic turbines. However, due to interference from the revisionist line in scientific research at that time, the scientific research personnel blindly went after high quality, precision and pioneering projects and basically paid no attention to the study and design of mini-hydraulic turbine. The smallest hydraulic turbine they built through research had a capcity of 12 kilowatts. This type of machine was complicated in structure and technology and the price was high. It could not be built by the smaller plants, was impractical for use when installed and was far from able to meet the demand for the rapid development of small hydro-electric projects in the vast rural and mountain areas in China.

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers of this research institute had raised their awareness of the two-line struggle and changed their thoughts and feelings. In the summer of 1970, worker Chang Shou-yen and other technicians of the Electric Drive-Gear Design Research Institute came to Ch'inglung county in Hopei Province to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Ch'inglung county is a mountainous area. Here, in the mass movement to "learn from Tachai in agriculture," the poor and lower-middle peasants endured great hardship and sweated profusely under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The revolutionary spirit of "pledging to transform the northern frontiers into land like south of the lower reaches of Yangtze River had provided them with a profound course of education. In particular, they could never forget the rest of their lives the sky soaring zeal of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the mountain region in operating small hydro-electric power projects in a big way.

At that time, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Wangch'ang commune were in the process of building the Ch'aotaokou hydro-electric station, and one of the most active figures at the work site was a grey hair old lady. Although she lived 30 li away from the work site, and the mountain trails over which she had to travel were difficult, she nevertheless always appeared for work ahead of time every morning. When other people advised her not to go to the work site, she replied, "You may work for me, but there is no substitute for my desire to work on the hydro-electric power project."

Confronted by these facts, Chang Shou-yen thought: We are engaged in the study and design of hydraulic turbine. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the mountain region have an urgent demand for mini-hydraulic turbines under 12 kilowatts, but we have not done anything about htis. What is the problem? He studied again Chairman Mao's teaching, "This question of for 'whom' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." He realized that the question of for "whom" is basically a question of line, and only by embracing the thought of serving the majority of people, thinking about what the majority of people had in mind and considering as urgent what the majority of people considered as urgent could the scientific and technical workers correctly orient scientific research work. Therefore, an idea turned over in Chang Shou-t'ing's mind: Can I break away from foreign conventions, blaze a new trail according to the conditions of the hydraulic resources in the vast rural and mountain areas of our country, the economic condition and manufacturing capacity of the county and commune at that time, and experiment with the building of a type of mini-hydraulic turbine the size of a stove with the pipeline the size of a smoking pipe, so that the peasants, herdsmen and fishermen scattered over the mountain hamlets, frontier stockades, the grasslands in pastoral areas, and the fishing villages on islands could all have electricity, and so that all the places with water potentials could generate electricity to serve the socialist revolution and construction?

Chang Shou-yen confided his idea to technician Szu Liang-chao. Young Szu agreed to Chang Shou-yen's idea. But he also thought: The present trend of research is for building hydraulic turbines of greater and greater power and other people are working on hydraulic turbine of high power. Would my determination to work on this type of mini-hydraulic turbine be ridiculed by people as lacking in "standard"? With this ideological problem young Szu studied Chairman Mao's writings and realized that big and small things stand for the unity of opposites. A big thing is developed from a small thing and a small thing is a component of a big thing. Precisely because the mini-hydraulic turbine has the salient features of a "small" thing, it is more in keeping with the urgent demand for electrification in the vast mountain and rural areas. If this type of small hydro-electric power plants are constructed and distributed like pieces on a chessboard over the vast mountain regions throughout the country, the total electric output would be a most impressive figure. At present, the huge electrical network and the big generating sets we are building still cannot completely solve the problem of electricity for non-indsutrial areas and outlying mountain areas. The rural areas have a greater need for the develpment of these small hydro-electric power plants in order to make use

of local hydraulic resources for generating electricity to solve the problem of electricity for the countryside. This way of doing things not only pays economically, but is also of extremely great significance toward accelerating the building of a socialist new countryside, developing agricultural production, consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, diminishing the differences between town and country and between the workers and peasants, and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. If so great an undertaking is not up to "standard," what can be considered as up to "standard"? When young Szu thought of all this, his understanding was raised and his resolution was also greater. He actively threw himself into the struggle for experimenting with building the mini-hydrualic turbine together with Chang Shou-t'ing.

II

After several setbacks, a 1.5-kilowatt hydraulic turbine was successfully built on a trial basis. Could a thing produced in the laboratory be made practical use of in production? In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice is the criterion of truth," Chang Shou-yen and Szu Liang-chao decided to go to the countryside to test it in the practice of production.

They came to the Tiehpaokou production brigade in Ch'inglung county, Hopei Province. Tiehpaokou is a small hamlet with only 22 households north of the border. Before liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants there were so poor under the oppression of the three big mountains that they could not afford even to use oil lamp and had to turn pine cones for illumination. After liberation, there was great improvement in livelihood and many hamlets already used electricity. But as this place was too far away from the electrical network, it still had no electricity. How the poor and lower-middle peasants longed for their own small hydro-electric power station! However, there was only an oval fountainhead the size of a palm halfway up the hill with a small flow at only a liter a second. The aspiration of the poor and lower-middle peasants to run their own power plant could at no time be realized. During the great cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants carried forward the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act. They decided to build with their own hands reservoir in the hill with a storage capacity of several hundred cubic meters, and use this small spring to generate electricity. The class enemies availed themselves of the opportunity to sow discord and said, "How can such a tiny trickle of water generate electricity? You must be dreaming!" The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "There are many socialist new things, and this tiny trickle of water must be made to generate electricity." Working in concert and battling in unity, the poor and lower-middle peasants finally completed the reservoir in the hill.

The hopes of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the education of class struggle filled Chang Shou-yen and Szu Liang-chao with infinite strength. They were determined to install there the 1.5-kilowatt hydraulic turbine which they had successfully built on a trial basis. They made a detailed study before it was installed. Taking into consideration that the reservoir in the hill had just been completed and had a greater volume of silt, if clogging should occur, it would not be easy to remove the silt. They therefore changed the nozzle welded to the hydraulic turbine into a movable one which was attached to the body of the turbine with screws and

could be easily installed and removed. Steel pipes were required in the installation of the turbine. As there were no steel pipes unavailable, they acquired the necessary material locally and selected for use plastic pipes reinforced with glass fiber. Since the plastic pipes reinforced with glass fiber could not be properly connected with the steel nozzle, they immediately rushed to the agricultural machinery plant of the county to process a flexible pipe and smoothly solved this problem. The first unit of 1.5-kilowatt hydraulic turbine fitted with induction motor and capacitor was finally successfully installed. On the day it started to generate electricity, the hamlets within a radius of scores of li were astir with the news, and the poor and lower-middle peasants traveled over mountains and valleys and came to watch it. When the switch was turned on, bright electric lights glowing like pearls, lit up the whole hamlet.

The operation of the first mini-hydraulic turbo-generating set with rectifier unit further strengthened Chang Shou-yen's determination in generating electricity for the peasants of the mountain areas, and Szu Liang-chao also saw further the broad future for this new thing. With the support of the Party committee, a "mini-hydraulic turbine research group" with five members was formally set up.

III

Chang Shou-yen and the comrades of the research group were not satisfied with the enormous achievements already obtained. Through practice of production and scientific experiment, they discovered that there were still defects in the first unit of 1.50-kilowatt hydraulic turbine. Originally, this type of hydraulic turbine was built according to the technical design of a hydraulic turbine with a bigger capacity but on a reduced scale. Its turbine blades were curved and the technology for their production was complicated, and the smaller the size, the more difficult it was to process them. The factories of the county and the communes without foundry facilities and higher technical skill basically could not procude them, and their popularization and application were out of the question. At the same time, they also took into consideration that as the hydraulic resources of mountain areas in various places differed and the demand for electricity was also at variance, mini-hydraulic turbines with one capacity could not meet the demands of diverse quarters. In light of this situation, they decided first to reform the technical design of the 1.5-kilowatt hydraulic trubine, and on this basis, to study and build mini-hydraulic turbines with different kinds of capacity.

In 1956, when Chang Shou-yen attended the national conference of advanced producers of the machine building industry, he had the good fortune to see the great leader Chairman Mao. For many years, the memory of the meeting with Chairman Mao had spurred him on all the time. He studied once again Chairman Mao's teaching on "taking agriculture as the foundation," recalled his difficult life before liberation and how the Party and Chairman Mao had sent him to the factory to master technique. Now that we workers had mounted the stage of science and technology, we surely had to use the knowledge acquired to serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers. For the sake of reforming the turbine blades, he turned the

problem in his mind while walking or taking meal. When he went home, he also made roughdrawings under the lamp. He repeatedly observed how the water flowed when the rotor was at work, made a scientific analysis of the shape of the rotor blades and put forward the proposal for using thick spherical blades in place of the complicated curved blades.

Chang Shou-yen and the other three technicians of the research group seriously studied the spherical blades together. They made rough drawings on the one hand and conducted experiments on the other. For the sake of finding the best dimensions for the spherical blades and increasing the generating capacity of the generating set, they also made rotors with spherical blades of three different dimensions and angles and sent them to the Lihu hydro-electric power station in Chekiang Province for on-the-spot tests. The experiments proved that the rotors with spherical blades entirely could be used. On the basis of summing up actual experience, they also analyzed things theoretically and improved the size, number and installation angle of the spherical blades. In the second experiment, the designed requirements were met and the technology for the manufacture of the rotor was greatly simplified.

From then on, bracing themselves, they designed seven types of mini-hydraulic turbines ranging from 250 watts to 12 kilowatts in accordance with the new proposal. The drawings of the design could be understood by the ordinary workers at a single glance. They not only could be built by the agricultural machinery plants of the prefecture and the country, but also could be built by the small factories of the communes and production brigades. They were very low in cost and easy to maintain. The existing technical force and educated young people who joined the production brigades in the countryside could shoulder maintenance work. The installation of a unit of 1.5-kilowatt mini-hydraulic turbo-generating set together with lamp holders and lamp bulbs cost only slightly over 300 yuan. In this way, excellent conditions were provided for the operation of hydro-electric power plants by the people of mountain areas on a large scale. At present, many communes and production brigades in Ch'inglung county have started this type of mini-hydro-electric power station.

IV

The successful building of the mini-hydraulic turbine aroused a great deal of attention from various places throughout the country. Letters asking for drawings and sample turbines poured in like snowflakes from every direction, and the tiny office of the research group was constantly crowded with visitors on study visit.

"We must satisfy the demands from all places!" The comrades of the research group consciously translated this pledge into action.

One day, while handling incoming letters from all parts of the country, they discovered that there was no letter from the Tibet Autonomous Region, and everybody started to discuss the matter. Most of the comrades said, "Tibet has abundant hydraulic resources. Although they have not written to us, we also must go there to serve them on our own initiative. We must contribute our share of strength toward helping the millions of

emancipated serfs use electricity." Thereupon, they wrote a letter to the water conservation and electric power department of the Tibet Autonomous Region expressing their wish. Not long afterward, the comrades of the Tibet Production-Construction Army Corps came from thousands of li away to the Electric Gear-Drive Design Institute to give everyone an account of the excellent situation for industrial and agricultural development in Tibet, and the present urgent need there for the development of electric power. They warmly welcomed the comrades of the research group to go to Tibet to teach techniques in the trial-building of mini-hydraulic turbines and help set up small hydro-electric power stations there.

The Party committee of the institute handed this task to Chang Shou-yen and Szu Liang-chao. With an urgent desire to learn from the army and people in Tibet and aid construction in Tibet, they made their way to the fertile and beautiful Tibetan plateau. When they first arrived in the Lhasa district, which is 3,000 to 4,000 meters above sea level, they were not accustomed to the life there. They had difficulty in breathing, could neither eat nor sleep, and their lips cracked. The comrades of the Production-Construction Army Corps told them, "Comrades just arrived from the mainland must rest a week or so to adjust themselves to the climate before they can start work." They replied, "It has not been easy for us to come here, so we must seize every second to do more things for the Tibetan people and we shall be able to overcome this minor difficulty!" Under their persistent demand, they came to the machine repair plant the following morning and started to build the hydraulic turbine together with the Han and Tibetan workers. After four or five days of valiant battle, a unit of 5.5-kilowatt mini-hydraulic turbine of the inclined type was built. The workers of the machine repair plant also mastered the techniques for building hydraulic turbines.

For the sake of installing this unit of mini-hydraulic turbo-generating set with rectifier unit, they traveled over land and water the whole day to the construction site at Chüehmukou village. When the Tibetan compatriots in the village heard the news of the construction of a power station, they hastened to inform one another, and all men and women, both old and young, turned up to take part in labor for the construction of the station. Some of the women also moved pipes weighing over 100 catties up the mountain. Chang Shou-yen and Szu Liang-chao were deeply touched by the sight of the selfless labor of the Tibetan compatriots and they also forget their fatigue. Politely ignoring the advice of the comrades, they joined the labor forces engaged in the construction of the station until the job was completed. On the day it started to generate electricity, all the light bulbs in the more than 80 households in Chüehmukou were lit up, and cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao!" rang all over the valley. The Tibetan people sandy with excitement:

"Taking a swallow of the sweet spring water,
How can one not think of its fountainhead in the mountain.
Taking a look at the bright electric lights,
How can one not loudly sing a paen to the Red Sun."

During their stay in Tibet, they also scaled snow-clad mountains and crossed glaciers to look for small hydraulic resources. They found that almost all the mountains of Tibet are packed with ice and snow. With lakes and rivers everywhere, there are numerous good sources of water. If small hydro-electric power stations could be set up in these places, what a great transformation there would be in the features of Tibet! They traveled more than 1,000 kilometers from the west to the east, inspected more than 40 water sources, helped the Production-Construction Army Corps to choose sites for 28 hydro-electric power stations and also drew up a preliminary plan for the development of small hydro-electric power stations.

After the birth of the mini-hydraulic turbine, it has daily revealed its infinite vitality. We believe that, like the blooming wild flower, it will come into full bloom in the deep mountains and remote areas of the vast motherland.

- By the Reporter of the Tientsin Jih-pao
and Our Own Reporter

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COMMUNIST STYLE

Be a Communist Party Member Worthy of the Name

by

Yen Chien (严健)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 29, 1975)

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, every Communist Party member should solve this question: Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, what kind of a communist we should after all be -- a Party member worthy of the name or a fictitious Party member? This question is an important question in the building of our Party. After the October Socialist Revolution, Lenin had sharply pointed out: "We do not need fictitious Party members even as a gift. Our Party, the Party of the revolutionary working class, is the only government party in the world which is concerned not in increasing its membership but in improving its quality, and in purging itself of 'self-seekers'." This teaching of Lenin's is still of major realistic significance to us today.

Our country is in a crucial period of historical development. After the victory of the democratic revolution, for 25 years, our Party has led the people of the whole country to score brilliant achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and to score a great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. At present, we are making penetrating socialist revolution in the economic base and in the various spheres of the superstructure and are determined to build within this century our country into a socialist modern power. We must, after a long period of effort, ultimately realize communism. This is a more formidable, more complicated, more profound and greater struggle. To accomplish this great historic mission, we must strengthen Party building and continuously increase the Party's fighting power. The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the people of the whole country, and all the political, economic, military and cultural work of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat is led by the Party. Our Party commands very high prestige among the masses. This status of the Party and its incomparably great task ahead dictate the imposition of still more exacting and stricter demands on Party members. If Party members don't set themselves strict demands and play along as the ordinary people and even fall behind the masses, then they would lower the prestige of the Party and impair the relations between the Party and the masses. Back on the eve of the nationwide victory, Chairman Mao admonished the whole Party saying, "With victory, certain moods may grow within the Party -- arrogance, the airs of a self-styled hero, inertia and unwillingness to make progress, love of pleasure and distaste for continued hard living. With victory, the people will be grateful to us and the bourgeoisie will come forward to flatter us. It has been proved that the enemy cannot conquer us by force of arms. However, the flattery of the bourgeoisie may conquer the weak-willed in our ranks." If Party members pay no attention to strenghtening their own ideological transformation, they will be corrupted by bourgeois thinking and will follow

the bourgeois style of life and even degenerate. All this shows that under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the burden shouldered by the Party member is not lighter but heavier; his responsibility is not less but still greater; the requirements set for Party members are not relaxed but made stricter. Therefore, "we should strive to elevate the title and role of a Party member more and more and still more." Every Party member should at all times consistently impose strict demands on himself, continuously raise his own awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, seriously join the Party ideologically, firmly embrace the proletarian world outlook, "strictly and resolutely maintain the communist purity of Communist Party members," play the exemplary role of the vanguard in the struggle on all fronts, and be a Communist Party member worthy of the name.

In order to be a Communist Party member worthy of the name, it is imperative to firmly and unswervingly do things according to the five "requirements" set for Party members by the Party Constitution and to thoroughly implement the basic principle of "three do's and three don'ts." The most fundamental rule is to practice Marxism, not revisionism.

To practice Marxism, we must "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" as taught by Chairman Mao. Marxist theory is the ideological foundation of the correct line and policies formulated by our Party, the guide for revolutionary action, and a powerful ideological weapon for combating and preventing revisionism. At present, we must seriously learn well Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, learn well the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and through linking up theory with practice clearly understand the question of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. This is a matter of prime importance set before every Communist Party member.

The broad masses of Party members and cadres energetically respond to Chairman Mao's call, seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, keep in close touch with reality, make penetrating investigations and studies, criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie, take practical action to lead the way in eliminating the concept of bourgeois right, take an active part in collective productive labor, warmly support socialist new things and try to be promoters of progress in narrowing down the three major differences. In this respect, gratifying results have been achieved.

However, a small number of comrades have inadequate understanding of the great significance of this study effort and think that whether to consider the study theory or not is of no consequence. After making an initial attempt at study, some think that they are wide off the mark. Still others give lip service to something but do something else without linking themselves up with realities and without paying attention to the transformation of their own world outlook. If they do not overcome these erroneous ideas, they cannot learn to understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

If a communist does not arm himself with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he cannot distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism,

cannot deeply understand and consciously implement the Party's program, line and policies, and cannot really understand why and how we should strengthen the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. Thus, there is also no possiblity for him to become a communist worthy of the name. Therefore we must really clearly understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and further criticize revisionism. This is a fundamental task crucial for generations to come for combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Every Communist Party member, especially the Party member cadre charged with leadership work, must devote a good deal of time and energy to study, persevere in it for a long time, and strive to be a model in study.

In order to practice Marxism, it is imperative to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and struggle for the realization of communism. Communism is our Party's supreme ideal. The whole historical period of transition from capitalism to communism is replete with the protracted, complicated and tortuous struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Therefore, we must at all times persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat and persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As was pointed out by Lenin, "Forward development, i.e., toward communism, must proceed under the dictatorship of the proletariat and can in no way follow any other road." Since the founding of new China, great victories have been scored in our socialist revolution and socialist construction. However, this is but the beginning of the long march. The realization of the far-reaching ideals of communism still calls for a very long period of time, a great amount of effort and a very long journey. We can in no way stand still and make no further progress after covering a small part of the way. Whatever his past contributions and however big his previous achievements are, a communist has no ground whatsoever to rest on his laurels, to live off past glory, to care only for the small world of an individual and to forget the great goal of communism. Those "who have not the desire to make revolution all their life but the desire to make revolution for a while and who do not shoulder the heavy burden for the revolution but only work on the abacus for themselves," those who do not firmly adhere to principles and dare not fight against erroneous trends, and those who harbor no ambition of achievement but just "muddle through" with their hearts set on building "an easy comfortable life" cannot be considered as genuine communists. The thinking of this kind of people is in essence the idea of "disembarking at the station" and is very dangerous.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "We must maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm, the same daring death-defying spirit as displayed in those years of revolutionary war and carry through revolutionary work to the end." We must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, promote stability and unity, bring all positive factors into play, unite all forces that can be united, keep a proper grip on revolution, push up the national economy and accelerate the pace of socialist construction. We must link the proper performance of immediate work with the great goal of communism, and, like the outstanding communist Comrade Wang Kuo-fu,

fight endlessly as long as we live, "pull the cart of revolution without relaxing the harness until the achievement of communism."

In order to practice Marxism, we must consciously resist attacks from bourgeois sugar-coated bullets, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and be models in restricting the bourgeois right. In the whole historical period of socialism, the existence of bourgeois right is inevitable. It is "a trace of the old society," "a bourgeois convention," and the soil breeding the bourgeoisie and revisionism. It must be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must not only see the inevitability of the existence of bourgeois right but especially see the necessity of restricting it. What attitude is taken toward bourgeois right, fundamentally speaking, is a question of world outlook. We communists cannot be infatuated with and pursue the bourgeois right but must be models in restricting the bourgeois right. We cannot, just because our state still practices the commodity system, exchange by means of money, distribution to each according to his work, etc., look upon the bourgeois right as an unalterable principle. We not only cannot strengthen and extend the bourgeois right but should restrict and gradually diminish it and actively create conditions for its ultimate abolition.

The ringleaders of the opportunist line like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao always use bourgeois right to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. Be it "the theory of joining the Party to be an official" or "temptation of people with offices, emoluments and favors," it is the most barefaced manifestation of their bourgeois world outlook and a kind of poison spread by them to push the revisionist line. They vainly attempt to use high offices and fat emoluments as the bait to lure those with their hearts captured by the idea of bourgeois right to serve them. Genuine communists must be firm in their stand, stay sober in mind, and refuse to be fooled or duped.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of Communist Party members have raised their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthened their ability to resist corrosion, and become people that cannot be swept off their feet by the "fragrant wind" of the bourgeoisie or be knocked down by sugar-coated bullets. Many old cadres and old Party members continue to uphold and develop the glorious traditions of those years of revolutionary war. They seek neither fame nor gain and diligently adhere to hard struggle. Many young comrades who have newly stepped into leadership posts are not divorced from labor physically or from the masses mentally. In the three great revolutionary movements, brimming over with vim and vigor, they have grown up healthily. However, it should also be noted that a section of Party members corrupted by the idea of bourgeois right look upon themselves as commodities and take Party membership and the performance of a little work for the people as capital to raise their own value. Concerning those "who are only 'out for' the benefits accruing to membership of a government party and are unwilling to bear the burden of selfless work for communism," we must loudly shout at them: "Comrades, turn back in a hurry and hasten to rectify yourselves. The quicker your rectification, the better! If you don't rectify yourselves, you'll fall into the quagmire of revisionism, as things develop.

Chairman Mao teaches: "We Communist Party members want not to be officials but to make revolution. Everyone of us must have thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit." Since Marx, we communists have never talked about our meritorious deeds and hard work and never cared for personal fame and gain or loss. Communists are the advanced elements of the proletariat. Whether high or low in rank, they are servants of the people. We must wholeheartedly serve the people and strive to make a success of revolutionary work. We must constantly criticize and abolish the idea of bourgeois right, at all times guard against the attack of bourgeois sugar-coated bullets, and "continuously maintain the style of hard struggle." At any time, we must share the destiny and life-breath, weal and woe with the masses and think of the interests of the masses in every place. We must be the first to suffer and the last to enjoy ourselves. We must show the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and be capable of accepting a higher or lower post, leading the life of "officials" or the common people for the sake of the revolution. We must go wherever we are needed, settle down wherever things are tough and do whatever the Party tells us. Only in this way can we win the trust and support of the masses and lead the broad masses in waging well the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism. Only in this way can we persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and bravely fight for communism all our life.

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STUDY OF THEORY

Communists Active in Studying Theory of Dictatorship of Proletariat

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 26, 1975)

communists of the shanghai chiangnan shipyard, one of china's biggest, are making a serious study of marxism-leninism in the current movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and they are making conscious efforts to break with the concept of bourgeois right. they are working with a higher sense of being masters of the new society and, by their exemplary actions, are leading the 13,000 shipbuilders in studying theory and in grasping revolution and promoting production.

taking the lead, the members of the shipyard party committee study theory collectively three times a week no matter how busy they are. in addition, the secretary, four deputy secretaries and ten standing committee members of the shipyard party committee study marxist-leninist classics and chairman's works before shift and at night. the party committee took the decision that every committee member should go among the workers and tell them what he has gained from study and then collect their opinions so as to accept supervision by the workers.

huang hsing, secretary of the party committee and a veteran revolutionary, said: "the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has made me, a leading cadre in a grass-roots unit, see more clearly the need for relying on the workers and accepting their supervision. extending mass supervision from how the factory is run and the style of work of the leading cadres to how the party committee studies marxism-leninism is an important measure to ensure that the factory's leadership is in the hands of genuine marxists and the workers."

the party committee's active study set the pace for leading cadres of party organizations at various levels and the party members of the shipyard. the over 2,500 party members are all study activists. at a recent shipyard rally to celebrate the 54th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, seven party branches, six party cells and a great number of party members were commended for study and grasping revolution and promoting production.

the party members' efforts stimulated rank-and-file study. the shipyard has a political evening school and a theoretical study group, and each workshop, working section and group has its own theoretical study group. almost all the workers recently studied marx's "wage labour and capital" and other marxist-leninist

classics including lenin's "economics and politics in the era of the dictatorship of the proletariat" and "a great beginning" and marx's "capital".

the secretary of the shipyard party committee said: "the study has helped the party members and leading cadres see that in the historical period of socialism there exists the soil engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie because bourgeois right is unavoidable. so communists, particularly those in leading posts, should take the lead in restricting bourgeois right and criticize the ideas of hankering after bourgeois right. they should work as ordinary labouring people and always be one with the working masses. only thus can they oppose and prevent revisionism."

the shipyard party committee secretary and others on the committee take part in productive labour alongside the rank-and-file and choose the heavy and dirty jobs.

they also seek no privileges. they eat with the workers in the canteens. wang tsu-yao, deputy secretary of the party committee, did not go home for two months when he was working for the early launching of two 10,000-ton ships. he took naps in the office.

communists put into practice what they have gained in study. communist chen yin-hao has been a bench worker for over 30 years. after studying lenin's "a great beginning", he came to see that working just for pay is an expression of the wage concept used under the capitalist system of wage labour. he said: "in striving for communism, a communist must reject the idea of working for money and display the communist attitude toward labour". he was studying in the shipyard-run spare time university when he learned that the shipyard was striving to launch two 10,000-ton ships quickly. he initiated an spare-time shock brigade composed of more than 30 veteran workers which went to the berths to help. when offered pay for this spare-time volunteer labour, he responded: "i'm a communist and i help to bring communism, not to get money."

communist hung lin-sheng is the head of a welding group in a repair and assembly workshop. when this man over 50 learned that the hull workshop was short of electric welding machines, he suggested that his group send their four best ones to help. the leadership and the whole group agreed.

many communists also help their workmates with their study. young woman worker and communist chen ta-hua led her workshop in setting up a study group. it has read more than ten marxist-leninist classics, including marx's "critique of the gotha programme" and lenin's "the state and revolution".

in january-may this year, the shipyard completed three 10,000-ton ships which were launched all in advance and total production value was 14 per cent higher than in the same period of last year.

WOMEN DOCTORS

More Women Doctors Trained

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 26, 1975)

considerable attention is being paid to training more women doctors in china. kwangchow medical college in south china is a case in point.

young women account for 52 percent of the 740 worker-peasant-soldier students now in the college, and for 53.5 percent of its 245 graduate students this year.

founded in 1958, the college trained more than 1,500 doctors in the following seven years, but only one third of them were women. during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the teachers and students of the college repudiated the "male supremacy" and other confucian doctrines of discrimination against women that had poisoned the minds of working people for thousands of years. they realized that to implement the principle of "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", it was essential to select and train women doctors from among workers, peasants and soldiers with medical experience. this is precisely what kwangchow medical college did. as the growing participation by women in farm work called for more attention to their physiological condition and labour protection, the presence of women doctors in the rural areas helped to do the work better. therefore the college's change of emphasis has been widely welcomed.

most of the young women in the college had medical experience before they were enrolled. they were either barefoot doctors in rural people's communes, health workers in factories, mines or urban neighbourhood clinics, or nurses, medical assistants or laboratory workers in hospitals.

yu chin-ping, who went begging with her mother before liberation, had been a hospital nurse for more than ten years before she took up advanced studies in kwangchow medical college.

during their three years of study, all the students acquired a general knowledge of theory and also clinical experience in internal medicine, paediatrics, surgery, gynaecology, e.n.t. and traditional chinese medicine. and before they graduate the students each specialize in a particular branch of medicine.

some of the classes organized by the college are located in factories or rural areas so that the students can maintain the fine qualities of the working people. attending such classes twice a year on rotation, every student also gives medical treatment, helps to organize preventive measures or spreads knowledge of hygiene. in addition, the students take time out to do collective productive labour.

large numbers of the women graduates from the college have gone to work in clinics of people's communes. in particular, they treat common and recurrent diseases and help train barefoot doctors for the production brigades.

one of the women doctors, liu chiung-pan, who five years ago volunteered to work in the mountainous areas of northern kwangtung, has disseminated knowledge of maternity and child care and hygiene very widely. while making the rounds of the villages, she has given special attention to gynaecological and children's ailments and has won the affection of the peasants.

COAL INDUSTRY

Coal Industry Expands in Kwangsi

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 26, 1975)

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region has steadily expanded its coal industry. total output in 1974 was one hundred times that of the early post-liberation years, and the region topped its plan for the first half of this year by 7.6 percent by the end of may.

under the rule of the reactionary kuomintang government before liberation, kwangsi only had three small coal mines. since liberation, mining and geological enterprises have stepped up coal prospecting and mining in accordance with chairman mao's directive on developing the mining industry by following the principle of walking on two legs. now, the region has 12 major coal mines, and more than 40 smaller ones run by counties. they have produced a great amount of coal every year to support

socialist construction and help change the situation in which coal has to be transported from the north to south china.

in the spirit of self-reliance, miners of all nationalities in the region have tapped production potential, renovated equipment and adopted advanced techniques to raise production efficiency. the hoshan coal mine had been worked for 30 years before liberation with poor equipment and backward techniques. the miners toiled with shovels in the pits dimly lit by oil lamps, and hauled coal to the surface with baskets. output in 1949 was only 29,000 tons. after liberation, the miners used machines and advanced methods of production and mechanized transportation with the help of the state. coal output has risen from year to year.

after studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat this year, the workers in the hsiwan coal mine under the pingkuei mining administration pledged to produce more coal as a contribution to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. they have completed production quotas month by month since the beginning of the year after fulfilling the 1974 plan 41 days ahead of schedule, and topped the half-yearly production plan 25 days ahead of time. coal output increased by 20.6 percent and tunnelling footage by 7.7 percent compared with the same period of last year.

the coal mines in the region have improved safety measures and provided the miners with better labour protection and nutritious food.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

East China Printing and Dyeing Mill Develops Production by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 25, 1975)

a printing and dyeing mill in east china's kiangsu province has increased output by an average of 20 per cent annually since 1971. it achieved this chiefly by relying on its own efforts.

located in changchou city, the tungfeng printing and dyeing mill has now become one of the biggest in the province. it dyes more than 100 million metres of cloth annually. last year's output was double that in 1965, the year prior to the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and 13 times the figure in early post-liberation days.

the mill was first built fifty years ago. at the time of liberation, it was staffed by around 200 people and had only 12 pairs of old-type dyeing vats and a few pieces of other out-dated, poor equipment. daily output was only 30,000 metres. apart from bleaching cloth, at that time it could only produce black and blue cloth.

there are now more than 1,000 workers and equipment is six times the figure in the early post-liberation days. most of the equipment was made by the workers themselves, including complete sets for printing and dyeing chemical fibres.

products now include bleached cloth, floral prints, blue cloth, flannelette and chemical fabrics.

these advances were brought about as a result of the technical innovations introduced by the workers to improve work processes. supported by the mill's leadership, workers of the printing and dyeing workshop designed and made equipment to turn singeing and six other processes into one continuous process in a 60-metre-long production line. this doubled efficiency and reduced labour intensity. the project was led by a 40 years old lathe turner, sun chung-ching, a communist party member.

his revolutionary initiative won quick response from workers throughout the plant. they improved the singeing frame, mercerized range and dryer. following changes in the mercerized range conveyer belt, daily output of prints rose by sixty thousand metres. trichromatic top-dyeing printing machine from the thirties was improved to do seven-colour printing by automatic control.

in view of the rapid growth of the fibre industry and the improvement in the people's livelihood, the state decided to set up a chemical fibre cloth printing and dyeing workshop in this mill. in the spirit of self-reliance, the workers, helped by four veteran workers from the building department, built a premise with 6,000 square metres of floor space in 85 days. at the same time, maintenance workers made special equipment for chemical fibre production, including a singeing machine, heat setting machine and thermal padding mangle.

the padding mangle, an enormous piece of equipment 83 metres long weighing 130 tons, consists of 20,000 parts with 85 motors and 650 cylinders. the output of cylinder became a bottleneck, so the workers pooled ideas to improve the jig and raised efficiency five times. they halved cost by using odds and ends of round bars rather than new material. the production capacity was greatly raised.

three-in-one technical innovation groups made up of workers, leading cadres and technical personnel have been set up in all workshops. in the past two years, they completed more than 200 innovations, involving new technology and new techniques like photo-electric straightening device, electronic engraving printing rollers and silicon control rectifiers. as a result, labour intensity has been reduced and quality and quantity of products raised.

BRIDGE BUILDING

Coastal People's Commune Builds Aqueduct-Bridge

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 25, 1975)

a 2,275-metre aqueduct with an attached 500-metre bridge has been thrown across a strip of coastal water by a people's commune in south china.

rising 10 metres above water, the aqueduct links up the chiatung commune on a small cape in lufeng county, kwangtung province, with the town of chiatzu across the harbour and leads in fresh water to irrigate 1,800 hectares of land.

the lack of rivers and streams on the cape caused a chronic water shortage to the commune and hampered its grain production. construction of an aqueduct to draw water from the lungtan reservoir across the sea had long been the cherished hope of the peasants.

that would be a colossal job for this commune with a population of 30,000. it involved the construction of 275 piers, including 36 standing 25 metres high to support a 385-metre section of the aqueduct over a swift undercurrent and a complicated seabed in the middle of the harbour. to be placed on these piers were 100 sections of the aqueduct body each weighing 16 tons, 72 girders 12.5 tons each, and more than 2,000 stone slabs one to one and a half tons each. a 500-metre-long, 4.6-metre-wide bridge had to be built along the middle section of the aqueduct to link up the roads on both sides of the harbour and shorten the distance between the commune and the town by 24 kilometres.

work started in october 1972 and was completed in two and a half years during which the commune cadres, peasants and technicians pooled their wisdom and strength to tackle a host of difficulties.

in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they turned the abundance of rock and sea shells to good account and made lime, explosives and hoists on their own. the bulk of the fund was provided by the commune out of its public accumulation, with the balance covered by state subsidy.

the commune party committee saw to it that the labour force was properly used both for the project and for regular farmwork. about 1,200 people, or 10 percent of the total labour force, were specially assigned to the project. the rest did farmwork during busy seasons and lent a hand in slack periods building dykes, transporting rock or excavating pits.

over the past few years, the commune has extended its farmland by over 330 hectares and steadily raised its grain production, and has walled off the seashore to reclaim 400 hectares of land. the commune members are now constructing a web of irrigation and drainage canals and ditches and other hydraulic works across its expanse of 55 square kilometres to make full use of the new aqueduct.

WHEAT TRANSPLANTING

Hopei Province Succeeds in Transplanting Wheat

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jul. 26, 1975)

the langfang prefecture in north china's hopei province has brought in a good harvest of wheat transplanted on 8,500 hectares. many production brigades reaped an average of 3.75 tons per hectare, and many plots yielded 6 tons.

wheat-transplanting was introduced a few years ago and quickly spread in the prefecture which embraces 9 counties between peking and tientsin. though in north china, the area now grows three crops a year instead of one in the past. but when winter wheat was first sown, some of the autumn crops were not yet reaped, and the prefecture had to plant some late wheat every year. this held back the steady rise in wheat production.

to solve this problem, some communes and prodution brigades began to sow wheat first on seedbeds and then transplanted it in the fields when the autumn crops had been gathered in. it was a success. their experience

was soon spread. By the end of last autumn, more than half of the production brigades sowed their wheat fields by transplanting.

In transplanting wheat, the local peasants paid great attention to seedling nursing, transplanting and field management. Many counties called on-the-spot meetings to exchange experience. Leading cadres went down to production brigades to get first-hand information and solve problems right there.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Fetes Algerian Scientific Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1975)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome an algerian scientific delegation led by ouahes. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

among the guests were dekhili ahmed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientists.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

the algerian scientific delegation will shortly tour other parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Vice President of Chinese Amity Association Meets and Fetes Scotland-China Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1975)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here this evening a delegation of the scotland-china association led by secretary of the association mrs. elsie collier. they had a friendly conversation.

the british friends arrived in peking on july 22 for a visit to china as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they will visit other places of china before going home.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomeyan Football Delegation Visits Northeast China

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jul. 26, 1975)

the football delegation from the republic of dahomey led by kpossou comlan roger wound up its friendly visit to changchun and left here for peking by air this afternoon.

the dahomeyan football team played the kirin provincial team to a 1:1 draw here yesterday afternoon. the exciting match proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. the good play and sportsmanship drew warm applause from the more than 30,000 spectators. playing six friendly matches in china, the visitors won one, drew two and lost three.

yao tien-lu, vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, and wang teh-lin, vice-chairman of the changchun city revolutionary committee, watched the match and met delegation leader kpossou comlan roger and players and coaches of both teams.

the football delegation from the republic of dahomey arrived in changchun by train on july 22 after visiting harbin and taching.

during its stay in changchun, the delegation visited the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant, an embroidery workshop, a jade carving workshop and a reservoir on the outskirts of the city. it was accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception wherever it went.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Tokuma Utsunomiya

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1975)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, met with japanese diet member of the liberal democratic party tokuma utsunomiya this morning and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, li fu-teh and shan ta-chi.

Friendship Delegation of Japanese Social Scientists Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1975)

wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a friendship delegation of japanese social scientists led by kaname hayashi with akio saito as its deputy leader. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

attending the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua, chou yi-liang and liu ke-ming.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese High School Football Delegation Leaves Tientsin for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 26, 1975)

the touring japanese fujieda higashi high school football delegation concluded its visit to tientsin and entrained here today for a visit to shanghai.

in a friendly match with the tientsin no. 98 middle school football team on july 24, the japanese high school team played the local team to a 1:1 draw. both teams played a spirited game and drew warm applause from the 15,000 spectators for a well played match in a friendly atmosphere.

li jung-kuei, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, was present. he had a warm and friendly conversation with leader of the delegation shinzo yamaguchi, mayor of fujieda and president of the shizuoka prefectural football association, and deputy leaders of the delegation kazuo suzuki and fukutaro watanabe.

arriving in tientsin from luta on july 23, the visitors were given a warm welcome at a banquet hosted in the evening by the tientsin branch of the all-china sports federation.

while in tientsin, the visitors visited industrial, commercial and educational units and had fraternal get together and discussions with local youth.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception to Mark Anniversary of Victory in Fatherland Liberation War

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1975)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a film reception here this afternoon to mark the 22nd anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war of korea.

among the guests at the reception were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

a documentary and a feature film of korea were shown at the reception.

Korean Film Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1975)

the korean film delegation led by ho baek san, president of the korean feature film studio, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by chang wei-min, leading member of the chinese ministry of culture, and leading members of departments concerned and film workers.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and officials of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking were present.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, shanghai, nanking, changsha, shaoshan and hangchow.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Beirut, Jul. 26, 1975)

lebanese prime minister rashid karami received chinese ambassador hsu ming yesterday and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy Government Economic Delegation Visits Central China County

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jul. 26, 1975)

the government economic delegation of the malagasy republic led by lieutenant colonel joel rakotomalala and major ferdinand jaotombo, members of the supreme council of revolution, left linhsien county for chengchow in honan province by special train this afternoon in the company of chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

while in linhsien county, the delegation visited some projects of the red flag canal on the taihang mountain slopes, including the "youth tunnel", a water diversion sluice gate, a water confluence project, an aqueduct-bridge and hydro-electric power stations. the delegation then visited the exhibition on the red flag canal and a machinery plant. the distinguished guests were accorded a warm welcome by local people. the visitors were given an account by leading members of the county revolutionary committee and representatives of model canal-builders of how the linhsien people had built the canal through a decade of self-reliant and hard efforts. the guests praised the linhsien people for their achievements in water conservancy and transforming natural environment.

the delegation arrived in linhsien county from peking by special train this morning. upon its arrival in and departure from the county, it was greeted and seen off at the railway station by leading members of the honan provincial and linhsien county revolutionary committees.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Papers Expose Soviet-US Contention for Hegemony

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1975)

the intensified rivalry for world hegemony between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the u.s., through the conference on european security and cooperation was exposed by malaysian papers recently, according to a kuala lumpur report.

referring to the so-called "european security declaration" worked out at the conference, "sin chew jit poh" said in an editorial on july 23 that the basic reason why the u.s. reached agreement with the soviet union and agreed to sign the "declaration" "is that the superpowers want to use the conference to give a false impression of peace so as to cover up the reality of their contention for world hegemony."

at present, the editorial points out, both the u.s. and the soviet union lay emphasis on europe. both have deployed huge military forces and arms there. so far no progress has been made in the european disarmament negotiations.

it says: "the declaration adopted at the security conference is a masterpiece of formality written with abstract words. actually it has no binding power on any signatory states. hence one can see that it can hardly be of any help to the solution of the disarmament problem."

"sing ping yit pao" in an editorial on july 22 exposed the aim of the soviet union to hold a summit meeting of the conference on european security and cooperation. the editorial says that "it is well known to all that the soviet union has sent large quantities of arms to libya; it is trying to foster a pro-soviet regime in portugal and carrying out espionage activities in japan and other parts of asia. these facts show that the peace gesture is intended to cover up its expansionist ambitions."

following the signing of the "declaration", "the two superpowers will carry out real expansion under the cover of sham relaxation," the editorial says.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Hopei Football Team of China Holds First Friendly Match in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Karachi, Jul. 26, 1975)

the hopei football team of china held its first friendly match with the sind provincial eleven in karachi yesterday.

the match was played under an atmoshpere of "friendship first, competition second". the guest team won by 3:1.

among those present to watch the match were begum rana liaquat ali khan, governor of sind province, abdul sattar gobol, minister of state for labour of pakistan, and miao chiu-jui, chinese consul-general in karachi.

before the match, the governor received all members of the chinese team headed by hsu shao-hua.

the team arrived here on july 23 for a friendly visit to pakistan. on the same day, it called on sind education minister piyar ali alana.

the sind football federation gave a dinner in honour of the visiting team on july 25. chinese consul-general miao chiu-jui also gave a dinner for the occasion on july 26.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan National Football Team Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1975)

the rwandan national football team drew warm applause from more than 80,000 spectators in a friendly match with the peking team here this evening. the match ended 2:0 in favour of the peking team.

present were chuang tse-tung, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan and lu ting. they met gatanazi athanase, leader of the rwandan national football delegation, and had a friendly conversation with him.

j. n. rugiramigabo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the rwandan embassy here, and mrs. rugiramigabo were present.

in a warm ovation before the match started, the visitors spread out and waved to the cheering spectators in acknowledgement of the tribute.

the peking team scored its two goals in the 58th and 75th minutes.

the neat-passing peking team showed better teamwork and had many scoring opportunities, but the peking players were hesitant near the goal and lacked strong finish. they took eleven shots at the rwandan goal in the first half period, none of them scored.

on the other hand, the visitors played a faster game and showed better stamina. their lightning counter-attacks were particularly impressive.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese Basketball Association Gives Banquet in Honor of Senegalese Women's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1975)

the chinese basketball association gave a banquet here at noon today to warmly welcome a senegalese women's basketball team led by awa dia now on a friendly visit to china.

present were tien wen-hui, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association; and leading members of organizations concerned chou cheng and jen chao, as well as coaches and players of the peking women's basketball team.

senegalese ambassador to china aly dioum was present.

mou tso-yun and awa dia spoke at the banquet in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and senegal. the basketball players of the two countries chatted amicably.

the senegalese women's basketball team arrived in peking by air yesterday.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION & ANGOLA

Soviet Revisionists Stir Up Civil War in Angola
-- Hsinhua Correspondent Commentary --

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1975)

the soviet social-imperialists flagrantly stirred up internal armed conflict in angola to undermine her independence and control this strategically located country. this took place on the eve of angola's independence and just after the "nakuru agreement" signed by the three angolan organizations.

the valiant angolan people have carried out a protracted armed struggle for national independence with the support of the african countries and people. defying brutalities and sacrifices and surmounting difficulties, they finally succeeded in signing an agreement with the portuguese government last january 15 which stipulates that angola will become independent on coming november 11 and all portuguese armed forces should withdraw before the end of february 1976. this is a victory of the angolan people's armed struggle, a victory for the angolan people and the liberation movements fighting in unity and a great victory of the african people. the six million angolan people will never allow the soviet social-imperialists to plunder the fruits of victory they have won through years of struggle.

there are no conflict of basic interests among african countries and among the angolan national liberation organizations because they share a similar past, shoulder the task of joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and cherish the desire to settle their internal differences through peaceful consultations.

backed by the organization of african unity (oau) and african countries concerned and in the spirit of unity, cooperation and understanding, the three liberation organizations in angola have strengthened unity and cooperation after consultations. they signed an agreement on angola's independence with the portuguese government and are jubilantly waiting for the forthcoming independence and new tasks. this conforms not only to the basic interests of the angolan people but also to the passionate desire of the african people as a whole. african countries and people are highly elated over the increased unity among these organizations and the victory they have won and have guaranteed "to continue their moral and material support for the struggle of the angolan people". the oau recognizes and supports all the three liberation movements in angola which have persevered for years in armed struggle -- the angolan national

liberation front, the people's liberation movement of angola and the national union for total independence of angola.

in face of the favourable situation brought about by the victorious development of the angolan liberation struggle, the two superpowers are furious and at the same time afraid and try in every way to sow discord between the angolan people and the liberation organizations in an attempt to sabotage the liberation struggle and block the independence of angola. "unidade popular", organ of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist) pointed out not long ago, "where there are people struggling for national liberation and against colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism, there appear the two superpowers, each trying to exert influence, or even gain complete control and threaten by force, create confusion and seize positions." "angola, a country immensely rich in natural resources, will not fail to become a target of their contention," it said.

to realize their aim of controlling angola, the soviet social-imperialists have resorted to the dirty trick of sowing dissension among the liberation movements. they disregarded oau's equal treatment to the three organizations and the nakuru agreement. despite the fact that all the three organizations have persevered in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist armed struggle, the soviet social-imperialists viciously classified them into revolutionary, non-revolutionary and even "counter-revolutionary", interfering with the angolan people's internal affairs and inciting one against the other. this is the truth of the soviet revisionists' recent shameless bragging that they have "consistently rendered all-round support to the national liberation movements in the southern part of the continent" and "cooperated with the oau".

what is more serious is that just after the three angolan organizations signed the "nakuru agreement" last month, the soviet revisionists shipped a large quantity of heavy arms into angola to stir up civil war and undermine the angolan people's unity. their criminal deeds will certainly arouse anger among the angolan people and prompt them to unite in struggle against the enemy.

it is the soviet social-imperialists themselves that have kindled the flames of war in angola, but, to cover up their evil deeds, they resort to the dirty trick of a thief crying "stop thief" and attack and slander china and other african countries by setting their propaganda machines in motion.

the chinese people's stand of consistent, resolute support to the angolan people's efforts to fight for national independence in unity is known to everybody.

one may asks: what is the worth of the stuff peddled by the soviet revisionists in articles attacking china? has it any sale in the international market? public opinion in some african countries has pointed out: it is the soviet union that sabotages the process of achievement of independence in angola. "it is better for the people of angola to be guided out of a civil war by the firm hand of oau than by a second colonial occupation of portugal or any one of the two great powers." angolan youth expressed opposition to "the soviet social-imperialists who interfere in angola's affairs". they said that they "will not forget so soon the prague tragedy", and will not forget how the soviet social-imperialists received the victory of the cambodian people. when four soviet ships unloaded armoured cars and weapons in the disguise of "medical supplies" in luanda harbour recently, the angolan people raised strong protest against it. the answer to the worth and sale of the soviet stuff can be found in these reflections.

the scheme of the soviet social-imperialists to carry out sabotage, intervention and sowing of discord will not succeed and they will only harm themselves by their own deed.

tempered in protracted armed struggle, the angolan people will further see through the enemy scheme, and advance on the road of united struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for safeguarding national independence.

CHINA AND US

American Lawyer and His Wife Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 26, 1975)

american lawyer paul warnke and his wife left here for home by air yesterday.

the warnkes had come to china together with their friend henry sailer on july 14 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

while in china, the guests toured peking, shanghai and wuhsi.

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the host association, met and feted the american guests in peking.

henry sailer will tour other places of china before going home.

USSR-US RIVALRY & COOPERATION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Behind "Handshake in Space"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1975)

the joint performance of "handshake in space", spacecraft docking, by the two superpowers ended on july 24. although a label of "detente" was put on this show and a great deal of money was spend on advertising it, the two superpowers' sermons on "detente" have not produced any new effect. their handshake in the sky cannot cover up their fierce struggle on earth.

in 1972 the soviet union and the united states signed an agreement on the joint space-flights. after three years' preparations, they launched the "soyuz" and "apollo" spacecraft on their respective territories on july 15 this year. two days later the two spaceships completed their docking mission. the "soyuz" landed on july 21 and the "apollo" splashed down on july 24.

to this "magnificent space show", the two countries devoted a great amount of manpower, material and money. the "washington post" mocked the docking mission, calling it "the 250 million dollar handshake."

the soviet revisionists loudly boasted that the "joint spaceflights" "constitute a major scientific-technical achievement." what is the true story? "new york times" let the cat out of the bag when it said on july 16 that technologically it is "rather old hat," and that "the importance of the apollo-soyuz mission is primarily political (it should read "in propaganda")." the british "daily telegraph" put it more directly when it said, "it is a gimmick, originally engineered, each for their own reasons," by the two countries.

what is moscow aiming at? to be brief, it is trying to cover up its intensified contention for hegemony on earth with superficial "detente in space."

the people of third world and other countries including the american people, who are fed up with the soviet revisionists' worn-out tune about "detente", are more and more aware of the danger of soviet social-imperialist expansion. for this reason, moscow needs badly to put some patches on its long tattered "detente" curtain so as to continue to deceive and benumb the people of various countries. the internal contradictions within the soviet revisionist ruling circles have further sharpened because brezhnev's "detente" tricks have hit more and more snags. to overwhelm his political opponents and maintain his rule, brezhnev has to prettify his signboard of "detente" before the 25th congress of the soviet revisionist party. that is why moscow is in such a hurry to have "handshake in space" and to wind up the "conference on european security and cooperation" and why brezhnev is prepared to make another visit to washington.

however, the space performance staged by brezhnev cannot cover up the stark reality of ever fiercer soviet-u.s. rivalry on earth. as a result of the fierce global rivalry between the two hegemonic powers, there has been no "detente" on earth in the past few years. on the contrary, the air is thicker and thicker with the smell of gunpowder and factors making for war have kept increasing. the soviet military expenditure at present has reached a record high in history, accounting for about one fifth of the national income. the number of soviet troops has increased to 4.2 millions. the number of intercontinental missiles increased nearly 16 times that of 1963. unwilling to lag behind, the united states is stepping up arms expansion. in europe, a key point of soviet-u.s. contention, crisis signals are flying and there is less security there despite the so-called "conference on security and cooperation". in the middle east, the mediterranean and many other areas of asia, africa and latin america, the two hegemonic powers are locked in fierce rivalry. can a "handshake in space" cover up all these facts mentioned above? as "tokyo shimbun" has pointed out, "the united states and the soviet union conduct joint flights and at the same time manufacture nuclear missiles and launch spy satellites." "this is the biggest deception so far as detente is concerned."

in fact the two superpowers regard each other as the enemy in space. they have been contending for military superiority in space ever since the first satellite was launched. since the signing of the agreement on joint space flights in 1972, the soviet union has launched more than 250 so-called "cosmos" satellites, most of which serve military purposes. "the christian science monitor" admitted that "military rivalry in space grows" and that "spy satellites flourish despite joint flight". "the times" noted on july 15: "today's apollo-soyuz launch cannot hide the dangers of a military duel in space."

it is noteworthy that the "handshake in space" is not "detente" in itself, but is a contention with each trying to cheat and outwit the other. the soviet union, which has been in an inferior position in space technology for a long time, attempted to get u.s. technical secrets in the flight in order to seize superiority in this field. the united states also wants to get soviet technical secrets so as to maintain its own superiority. the soviet revisionists have not only collected a large amount of u.s. technological information in an open and legal manner under the signboard of "joint" flights, but also stole u.s. technical information through such spying means as bugging. a western news agency reported that an american flight controller, while working in the soviet union, once discovered a bug assembled in his chair by soviet agents and his exposure "highly embarrassed" the soviet authorities. when the american side asked the soviet union to provide information, the soviet quarters "often declined to answer questions concerning their soyuz spaceship they did not believe relevant." the u.s. circles are quite irritated about such practice. an american news agency openly complained that the soviet union "has reaped the greater space benefits" after the flight.

through the "magnificent performance" of "handshake in space", people can see a picture of the two hegemonic powers scheming against and confronting each other at daggers drawn.

AAA TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Chinese Player Liang Ko-liang Wins Men's Singles Title at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Lagos, Jul. 25, 1975)

liang ko-liang of china won the men's singles title at the second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

the chinese player defeated mitsuru kohno of japan 3:1 (21-11, 22-20, 19-21, 21-14) in the finals.

China's Chang Li Captures Women's Singles Title at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Lagos, Jul. 25, 1975)

chinese woman player chang li defeated chu hsiang-yun in the finals 3:1 to win the women's singles title at the second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here today.

the scores are 21-17, 22-20, 17-21 and 21-17.

Lagos Notes: Chinese Table Tennis Players at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Lagos, Jul. 25, 1975)

silver balls fly on tables, building up amity bridges of the three continents. the chinese players have brought here the chinese people's profound feelings for the asian, african and latin american people, determined to scale new heights in table tennis and write a new chapter of unity and friendship among the peoples and players.

since their arrival here for the second a.a.a. friendship invitational tournament, the chinese players have renewed friendship with their friends, made new acquaintances, exchanged experience with and learned from others through joint practices and competition. they have thus made new contributions to promoting ping-pong development and furthering amity and unity.

on the first day after their arrival, the chinese players started pre-tournament practices in full spirit. they offered others what is convenient and left for themselves the early morning and late evening hours for practices.

"we've come to lagos for unity and friendship" has become the watchword of the chinese players. on the university campus, at parties and on courts, chinese, korean and vietnamese players were often seen singing together, practising together, encouraging each other and exchanging wishes for new victories in their struggle.

chinese players chang li and huang hsi-ping were very happy to meet nepalese player pramita at the current tournament since they had been friends for years. they often practised together and had meals on the same table. as the tournament is drawing to its end, pramita asked for their autographs as souvenir. chang

li wrote on her album: "long live the friendship between china and nepal exclamation" "the peoples of china and nepal will be friends forever from generation to generation." these words expressed the common aspirations of the chinese players.

the chinese players cherish deep affection for their counterparts from africa. in the pre-tournament practice sessions, chinese player liang ko-liang, in defiance of fatigue, practised with every player of the ethiopian team for a dozen minutes. at the end of his practice with 11-year-old nur ahmed aboukedir, the chinese player, holding the hand of his little ethiopian friend, said amicably: "you are bound to surpass me when you grow up. i hope that you little players will all surpass me."

when the chinese players happily met with their friends from latin america, they warmly congratulated them on their progress since the previous tournament. a coach of the mexican delegation told his chinese friends excitedly: "it is table tennis that serves as a media to link our hearts together."

being not dizzy with success, nor discouraged by failure, the chinese players are modest in learning from others on and off the playing courts. both wang wen-jung of china and mitsuru kohno of japan play a fast-attacking game close to the table and have their own characteristics. both had wins and losses in their matches. this time when they met, they discussed and exchanged table tennis skill together with each showing eagerness to learn the other's good points. wang wen-jung said, "let us exchange our experience to improve our fast attacking game close to the table and promote table tennis skill." mitsuru kohno passed on his experience to wang in real earnest and showed his keenness to learn wang's low-spin shots and back-hand strokes.

another vivid expression of their modesty is chinese player hsi en-ting's eager study of the play by 15-year-old yap chin boon of singapore. they played a match in the first round of the men's singles event. the junior player's flexible tactics and daring spirit pleased hsi en-ting very much. after the match, hsi en-ting praised him for his nimble footwork and varied placement shots and modestly asked little yap to show how he played block shots. the singapore player demonstrated several times and the chinese player nodded in approval.

a winner also had something to learn from the strong points of her opponent, said yang ying of china at the end of a match with a peruvian player. "there is invariably win or loss in a match. i have won the match from you but i also can learn from the points you have won from me," said yang.

referring to the current tournament, chinese coach chou lan-sun said, "at this tournament, we have an opportunity to learn from other teams. for instance, the japanese team adopts a tactical play. the team of the democratic people's republic of korea is noted for its tenacious fighting spirit. the ghanaian team is daring and courageous in its matches with strong teams. the nigerian team is well versed in executing loop drives. all this is worthy of our study."

the friendship and unity between the chinese people and the people of asia, africa and latin america has been forged in the long struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. as the happy tidings of independence of sao tome and principe, the cape verde islands and the comoro islands came to the lagos tournament, the chinese players shared the happiness of their african friends. they congratulated them on this new victory of the african people's struggle. the palestinian players expressed to their chinese friends their firm determination to defeat the israeli zionists and recover their homeland while the egyptian players joined the chinese players in strongly denouncing social-imperialism for its hegemonic interference in the internal affairs of other countries. players from ecuador and other latin american countries told the chinese players about their struggle in defence of national dignity, state sovereignty and 200-nautical-mile maritime rights.

the chinese players expressed resolute support for the just struggle of the tri-continental peoples and pledged to learn from the fighting spirit of the third world peoples.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 7, 1975 No. 5910

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WORKERS' COLLEGES

In Praise of the July 21 Workers' University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 21, 1975)

On the broad horizon of our great mother country, socialist new things vigorously develop like the bamboo shoots after a spring rain. A luxuriant and verdant one that stands among them is the July 21 Workers' University.

The Workers' University was born and developed under the radiance of Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive."

In June this year, in order to commemorate the 7th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" and review the rich fruits of the constant development of the workers' universities, more than 200 representatives from the departments of industry, communications, education and trade unions in various places came to the birthplace of the first July 21 Workers' University in our country -- Shanghai and held a meeting to exchange the experience of the July 21 workers' universities throughout the country in the revolution in education.

On the unforgettable day of July 21, 1968, the radio waves brought the brilliant instruction of the great leader Chairman Mao, "It is still necessary to have universities; here I refer mainly to colleges of science and engineering. However, it is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." Two months afterward, the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant set up the first July 21 workers' university. From then on, this single spark had set the whole country aflame. Today, seven years afterward, representatives from all parts of the country have again gathered

together under the same roof in Shanghai to review Chairman Mao's teachings and strengthen further their confidence and resolution in taking the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant.

The Tide of History

The representatives from various fronts gathered together and thoroughly studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory. They acquainted one another of their conditions and exchanged their experiences. Their discussions, when summed up, can be expressed with these few words: The more we study Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive," the brighter our minds become, the road charted by Chairman Mao gets broader and broader and the July 21 workers' universities are run better and better.

Today, July 21 workers' universities are distributed all over the mother country within and outside the Great Wall, and north and south of the Yangtze River. They are run not only in the large plants but also in the small plants, not only along the long string of worksites but also on board ocean-going vessels. They run not only departments of engineering and medicine but also arts departments. Schools are run in diverse forms and based mainly on spare-time study. There is also the full-time system as well as the half-work half-study system. There is already a vast army of students numbering by hundreds of millions studying in the July 21 workers' universities.

What is even more pleasing is that the masses of workers have also run universities to train intellectuals of the working class even in the border regions of the mother country. In April this year, the K'ashih Cotton Mill at the foot of the Pamir Plateau had also set up a July 21 workers' university. When the school was inaugurated, workers of the Uighur nationality beat drums and played musical instruments, sang and danced to hail the birth of the July 21 workers' university.

This scene has also appeared in many places: As soon as the workers heard that a workers' university was scheduled to start, a great number of people applied for enrollment with letters of recommendation from the Party organizations in hand. As a result, the number of people seeking admission exceeded the vacancies available by several times and even ten times. In order to implement the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic-level units and consolidate and develop the socialist economic base, the workers studied political science and technique in the July 21 workers' universities as if driven by hunger and thirst. When there were not enough handouts for everybody, several people shared one. When there were not enough desks, chairs and benches, they used their thighs and kness as desks. When the rooms could not hold them all, they attended the lectures in the corridors.

Some people did not understand the significance of going to the July 21 workers' university and when they saw that the old workers also wanted to go to university, they gossiped, "They have passed half of their life time already, but they still go to school. What do they want?" The old workers said, "What do we want? We want to shoulder the heavy burden for our world of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We dared not think

of going to university in the old society and we could only long for going to university before the great proletarian cultural revolution. Today we run and go to universities. We are just too happy!" Some people with more serious bourgeois prejudices clamored, "The buildings are not tall, the books are not thick and there are no famous professors. It's no use going to the school!" Hearing this, the workers were even higher in spirits and told them, "We have the leadership of the Party and the working class as our teachers, and we have an endless amount to learn in the two courses of revolution and production. Such universities are the ones that turn the working people into intellectuals and make workers of the intellectuals, and it is promising to receive schooling there."

Here, let us talk about the story of Tsung Hsüan-heng, graduate of the Workers' University of Talien No. 2 Machine Tools Plant. Tsung Hsüan-heng was born in a family of poor fishermen in the old society. In his childhood, he could not even eat to his full, much less to speak of going to school. After liberation, the whole family led a happier life and Tsung Hsüan-heng became a turner with higher technical skills. Although he could complete his work, he could not tell why when he encountered problems. Once he discovered something wrong in the work and the drawing and proposed alterations. However, he was coldly rejected by the person in charge of technology who said, "Hei, don't worry for nothing, and just work according to the drawing." At that time he suppressed his resentment and thought. "On what basis could he be so arrogant? How nice it would be if we workers could draw and calculate!" In 1969, the factory started the workers' university and Tsung Hsüan-heng was approved for admission. This news startled the workshop and also his whole family. His old father said with tears in his eyes, "Hsüan-heng, I was insulted at your age. Have you forgotten it? You are now going to the university at the age of forty-one and should not be unworthy of Chairman Mao's expectations of us!" After his graduation from the workers' university, Tsung Hsüan-heng again returned to his original workshop. He seriously read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao together with the others, ruthlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and carried out technical reforms in production, thus liberating a section of the workers from the heavy physical labor. The workers said excitedly, "The students from the workers' university are closest to us. Chairman Mao's educational line is indeed good!"

Tsung Hsüan-heng is an epitome of the millions of students of the July 21 workers' universities in our country.

Undertaking of the Masses

How do the rolling rivers converge to form the ocean? How has the running of July 21 workers' universities become the torrent of the mass movement? Now, let us turn our eyes away from the shore of the East Sea and extend our vision westward along the Yellow River up to a mountain valley on the loess plateau in the Lüliang mountainous region in Shansi. In Lishih county here, there was an electric-wire plant rebuilt from an egg factory. The workers were bent on rendering more contributions to the country, but because they had no technical knowledge, for a period of time, they could not

exert their efforts at the right place. Two workers had to install a machine for drawing copper wire, but because they could not read the drawings, they had exerted a great deal of efforts for half a month with two screws but could in no way install the machine. They had no alternative but to make a long trip to Tientsin to seek assistance. On another occasion several comrades in the plant went to T'aiyüan to buy a kind of rubber material called "m B." Because they remembered it wrongly to be "B m," after running around for six days and approaching four chemical plants, they still could not find it, and in the end they had to take a lot of trouble to explain to others the conditions and use of the thing before they knew that they had got the name wrong. Why were things so difficult? They finally came to realize that although we workers are the masters of the factories we must still raise our political, ideological and technical level and become masters of scientific techniques. Led by the Party branch, the staff members and workers had very quickly set up an evening school and subsequently also founded the July 21 workers' university on the foundation of the evening school. At present, some people among them already can take up design work and make drawings. The mass political, ideological, cultural and technical education has made the revolution in the small plant in the mountain valley seethe with enthusiasm. The output is increased year by year and the state plans are overfulfilled every year.

Should factories also run universities? The comrades in many places have gone through a process from not much consciousness to greater consciousness in the understanding of this question. In 1974, the Party committee of the Shihchiachuang Pump Plant had held discussions several times on this question but no decision was carried out. The main reason was that some people thought that we were busy enough with production in the factory and running universities should be the business of the education department. In the wave of enthusiasm for studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee secretary who was a railroad worker by origin led the Party committee to conduct a focal discussion: What actually is the difference between our socialist enterprise and capitalist enterprise? After discussion, our common undersanding was that our socialist enterprises not only had to turn out products but also had to arm the masses of workers with political ideology, science and culture so as to turn the factory into a fighting citadel for opposing and guarding against revisionism and a strong battlefront of the dictatorship of the proletariat. With our understanding raised, the workers' university was set up on the first day of the lunar year this year.

The Hanchiang Machine Tools Plant in Shensi is also an example. The technicians in this plant account for a little more than 6 percent of the total number of staff members and workers in the whole plant and the conditions could not be considered bad. However, a great portion of the technicians are graduates from old universities. Steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, most of them have made progress and obtained results, but they still cannot adopt themselves to the need for the rapid development of the socialist revolution and construction. What should be done? Relying on the ordinary universities for the training and supply of technicians is certainly an important path, but from 1970 to 1972, they had only sent five workers to the ordinary universities. Through study and discussion the Party committee of the factory have come to

realize that in order to train an immense contingent of intellectuals of the working class and enable the working class to occupy the various spheres in the superstructure, they must walk on two legs and start a workers' university. This is a mission entrusted by history to the working class. This factory has thus also run a workers' university.

In order to enable the workers' university to grow up healthily, the broad masses of workers have shown solicitous concern for the July 21 workers' university. When a group of workers were about to go to school, the other comrades-in-arms would rush forward to bid them, "Study with a peace of mind. We will take up all the tasks left behind." In the course of organizing teaching in conjunction with typical products, the workers' university at the Tientsin Power Driven Machine Plant had to dismantle some machines in the workshop to let the students see the internal structure. The leading cadres and workers at the workshop showed great support for this and gave them whatever machine they wanted to dismantle. The worker-comrades said, "When our own university students come here to study, who will support them if we don't?"

With many people collecting firewood, the flames will be high. Under the leadership of the Party, the running of the July 21 workers' university has become a seething mass undertaking.

Rich Fruits

The workers' universities which the masses of workers have run in accordance with the proletarian outlook are revolutionary crucibles for training intellectuals of the working class. After several years of study, outstanding workers with practical experience constantly return to production practice. They take the lead in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, seriously implement the "Constitution of Anshan Steel," energetically participate in the movement for "learning from Tachai in industry" and have become the backbone of the ranks of workers' theorists and technicians, thus bringing profound changes to the socialist industrial and mining enterprises in both the superstructure and economic base.

The July 21 Workers' University in the Ch'ingyün Instruments Plant in Peking organized teaching activities on conjunction with research in and trial manufacture of products urgently needed by the state, and all departments of the factory were classrooms of the workers' university. In the course of study, two terms of worker-students designed and trial manufactured three kinds of new products urgently needed by the state and designed nearly 40 sets of technological equipment for these new products. The workers said, "This method of running schools conforms to the wishes of our working class and we can make use of and trust the students trained."

"University students of this kind are like ferocious tigers with wings added!" This is the comment of the workers of Harbin No. 1 Tools Plant on the worker university students. Among these university students, there is one called Yao Chan-shan. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the school dominated by the revisionist line in education expelled Yao Chan-shan on the ground of "poor" academic results. Later he went to a factory to participate in work, and for ten years and more he worked

together with the masses of workers and was on the forefront in both revolution and production. Appraised and elected as a model worker of the province and municipality, he had joined the Communist Party of China. After he entered the workers' university in 1973, he persevered in putting politics in command and studied assiduously. Not long before his graduation, he was elected the leader of the workers' propaganda team and was stationed in the school from which he had been expelled in the past. He led the workers' propaganda team to seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairmain Mao together with the teachers and students, and participated in the struggle-criticism-transformation of the school, thus bringing into play the leading role of the working class and attaining results.

Here we must also give an account of how the Communist Party member Ts'ao Hsiang-lien has "taken on wings and flown." Ts'ao Hsiang-lien is a worker of the Chengchow Textile Machinery Plant. Once he went on business to a factory in another place. An old master craftsmen of this plant brought out a machine part produced by the textile machinery plant where Ts'ao Hsiang-lien worked and asked him to make out a rough drawing for its modification. However, he did not know how to do it and felt very embarrassed at that time. In 1968, Ts'ao Hsiang-lien was sent to "mix sand" in the design department of the factory and was often censured and ridiculed by some people. Embracing the strong desire of the working class to occupy and reform the sphere of projection technique, he went to study in a workers' university. After graduation, Ts'ao Hsiang-lien was responsible for the unit for designing specific products. He could organize the work of design personnel as well as carry out design work independently. Not long ago, because he was responsible for doing a better job in the accomplishment of more than ten on-the-spot design tasks, he was commended by the Ministry of Light Industry, thus further magnifying the superiority of the working class in the sphere of projection technique.

Take another look at Na Chung-ling. Old Na was formerly an old worker in the casting workshop of the Talien Acid-Resistance Pump Plant and after his graduation from the July 21 Workers' University at Talien No. 2 Machine Tools Plant, the leading body of the factory made him head of the technical unit of hot work in the office of technology. Na Chung-ling suggested, "If I am asked to head the unit, the best way is to move the technical unit of hot work to the casting workshop and into the 'sand dunes' of the working class. Only through taking up manual labor and technical work side by side is it possible to gradually reform the world outlook of the technicians and truly occupy the superstructure." The Party organization accepted his proposal. Old Na led the technicians to fight shoulder to shoulder with the workers on the forefront of production. He stayed and slept in the workshop and together with the workers and technicians, he very quickly resolved several crucial problems in production in the casting workshop. Everybody said, "These worker university students are really able to survive the tests ideologically and technically. They can take up both mental and manual work and are both red and expert."

The Crucible of Intellectuals

The July 21 workers' university is not only the brilliant road for training worker-technicians but also the fire hot crucible for transforming the intellectuals graduating from the old schools.

It was at the Talien No. 2 Machine Tools Plant. One day, the teacher of the workers' university carried out on-the-spot teaching for the students in conjunction with an experiment in smelting iron with the oil furnace. Suddenly something unexpected took place: there appeared a small hole in the steel plate forming the body of the furnace and molten iron flowed out and spread over quite a large area in a short while. The teacher Liu T'ieh-niu was panic-stricken and he asked the master-craftsman excitedly, "Why don't you cut off the fuel and blast?" The worker master-craftsman calmly replied, "Before the fuel is used up, if the blast is cut off, the molten iron will cool down in the furnace and the furnace will become unserviceable." At this critical moment, Liu T'ieh-niu saw the worker-student Na Chung-ling lifting up an unserviceable steel plate to cover up the molten iron on the ground. Over this steel plate, he quickly dashed forward to the furnace and blocked the hole with a handful of fire clay, thus preventing a troublesome incident that could have arisen. The revolutionary spirit of the worker-comrades who remained calm in face of danger taught Liu T'ieh-niu a great lesson.

From the worker-students, Liu T'ieh-niu saw the revolutionary heroic spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" initiated by Chairman Mao and also his own ideological gap. He humbly learned from the working class and having steeled in this great revolutionary crucible, he raised his awareness, joined the Party and became a member of the vanguard of the working class. The comrades of the Party branch of the July 21 workers' university said, "Comrade Liu T'ieh-niu does not resort to bargaining and shun hardship in working for the Party." The worker-students said, "Our teacher Liu T'ieh-niu is really like our 'ox'!" Liu T'ieh-niu himself said, "My progress is entirely the result of my re-education by the master-craftsmen."

It can be said that teachers like Liu T'ieh-niu are found everywhere in the July 21 workers' universities.

There is a teacher called Li Jung-ming at the Shanghai College of Engineering. He had worked for five years at the July 21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and had also studied five years there. He had participated in the work of compiling the teaching material "Design and Building of Grinders." At the beginning he did not know how to compile the new teaching material. He was in a mountain of treasures but failed to recognize the treasures. Instead of humbly seeking advice from the master-craftsmen, he went to the library to borrow several thick books and copied from them. On seeing the first draft of the teaching material he had compiled, the worker-students sincerely pointed out to him that this method was wrong and hoped that he would go into the midst of the workers. He therefore respectfully learned from the master craftsmen and had finally compiled together with the master craftsmen the new teaching material reflecting the practical experience and advanced technical level of the working class of China.

What the old university taught Li Yung-ming was that it would do as long as a teacher teaches the lesson properly. This was precisely also what he did in the past. What the July 21 workers' university teaches him is that a teacher must at all times persevere in putting proletarian politics in command and educating the students with the proletarian revolutionary spirit. He has been taught this lesson by the students. That day, Li Yung-ming was giving a lecture to the worker-students together with another teacher. Suddenly somebody cried, "Fire!" The worker-students immediately rushed out of the classroom to fight the fire. But the two teachers advised them, "Sit down, students. Let's first go to find out what has happened." Unable to stop the worker-students, the two teachers could only run after the students to fight the fire. As Li Yung-ming ran, he thought that it really didn't pay to fight the fire in so far away a place. On the way back, seeing that teacher Li's clothes had got wet in the course of fighting the fire, the students said, "Teacher Li, you have also come. We must learn from you!" Hearing this, Li Yung-ming felt ashamed of himself. He thought, in face of this abrupt incident of fire, the worker-students immediately rushed forward but what he himself thought was whether or not the effort was worthwhile. He knew that this was not any common discrepancy in understanding but the reflection of two kinds of world outlook: what the worker-students thought was that they would not hesitate to go through fire and water for the undertakings of the people but what he thought was "paying no attention to things outside the window!"

In the course of five years at the workers' university, as Li Yung-ming taught the worker-students lessons, the worker-students also taught him lessons and made him understand how a revolutionary teacher should strengthen the transformation of his own world outlook, how to criticize the revisionist line in education and insist on putting proletarian politics in command in teaching. After his return to the Shanghai College of Engineering, Li Yung-ming became an activist in the revolution in education.

"We must also make big strides." When the representatives from different science and engineering colleges all over the country exchanged their experiences in the revolution in education with the others, they again and again expressed this resolution. They were excited to see that through implementing Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive," setting up July 21 workers' universities, training group after group of red-and-expert intellectuals of the working class, many factories and mining enterprises in the whole country had constantly magnified the superiority of the working class in the political, ideological, technical, economic and cultural and other spheres and consolidated the battlefront of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This has enlightened them tremendously and made them understand more profoundly that the "July 21 Directive" is a powerful weapon for the proletariat to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the educational sphere and an outline for the proper running of socialist colleges of science and engineering. As long as they act in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, they will win victories wherever they go.

One precious experience acquired in the development and consolidation of the July 21 workers' universities is to wage resolute struggle against the revisionist line in education. The representatives of the colleges of science

and engineering are of the view that as the colleges of science and engineering have developed from the old bourgeois soil, the pernicious influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism is deep and broad. As the July 21 workers' universities are consolidated and developed in the struggle against traditional concepts and the influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, the revolution in education in the colleges of science and engineering must all the more advance in struggle.

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Faced with the newly emerging workers' universities full of the proletarian revolutionary spirit and the contingent of intellectuals of the working class waxing strong with each passing day, we should raise high both arms to hail them and sing for them!

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao Reporter(s)

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HARD STRUGGLE

Carry Forward the Glorious Tradition of Hard Struggle of the Party

- some understanding from the study of "The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains"

by

Hsüeh Jui-chih (薛瑞芝), Political Commissar of the PLA Chingkangshan Military Sub-District

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 1, 1975)

The current wave of enthusiasm for the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has ushered in the 45th anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Communist Party. In these happy days, a review of Chairman Mao's brilliant work "The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains" is of major significance to our developing the Party's glorious traditions and our proper study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Hard struggle is a glorious tradition cultivated and established for our Party and our army by Chairman Mao during the period of the struggle in the Chingkang Mountains. It is a political feature of the proletariat, the heirloom for persevering in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat,and also an effective weapon for resisting corrosion by bourgeois ideas and abolishing the idea of bourgeois right. In the war years, through hard struggle, our Party and our army had triumphed over one thousand and one hazards, toppled the three big mountains and founded the new China. In the socialist revolution and construction, the army and the people of the whole country developed the glorious tradition of hard struggle and built China from a poor and backward country into a socialist country with initial prosperity. History shows that the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle of the Chingkang Mountains is the cherished spiritual wealth bequeathed us by the revolutionary forerunners.

Today, whether or not it is necessary to develop the glorious tradition of hard struggle of the Chingkang Mountains is in essence the struggle for and against restoration, for and against restriction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Under the excellent situation marked by the growing consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the class enemy tries the harder to attack us with sugar-coated bullets, corrupt our Party members and cadres with the idea of bourgeois right and the decadent style of life and find their agents within the Party in a vain attempt to corrupt the revolutionary ranks in livelihood, poison them ideologically and disintegrate them politically to achieve the aim of capitalist restoration. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao talked nonsense saying that the bourgeois style of life was a "harmless" "thing of minor significance," thus vigorously turning on ideologically the greenlight for the bourgeoisie and whipping up the "bourgeois" wind. This was a vain attempt to replay the Soviet tragedy of "sending satellites up the skies and lowering the red flag to the ground" in China. We must bear in mind the lessons learned from the historical experience of class

struggle at home and abroad and forever maintain the political feature of hard struggle and gradually create conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for a new bourgeoisie to arise.

In order to carry forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle of the Chingkang Mountains, we must first read and study seriously, strive to transform our world outlook and constantly raise our consciousness in resisting corrosion by bourgeois ideas. On how to treat material life, there is always the struggle between the two kinds of world outlook. All exploiting classes are for profiteering, enjoying the fruit of oil of others, and reaping without sowing. In their eyes, "people who take no thought for themselves will be destroyed by gods"; "men die in the hope of gain, and birds perish in the search for food"; and "people come a long way to take up official posts in order to get fed and clothed." Whether or not they can attain high ranks and acquire great wealth is their sole yardstick for observing things, for appraising gains and losses and for weighing advantages and disadvantages. Their attack against the proletariat often starts from making a breach in livelihood, since a decadent and corrupt life inevitably leads to political degeneration.

The revolutionary fighters have aptly said: We are afraid not of the overt attack of the enemy but of his covert attack. If we merely see the fluttering red flags and lend our ears to the clash of cymbals, the rolls of drums and the sound of firecrackers but fail to see the enemy furtively honing his sword in a dark corner and thus get disarmed ideologically, then there will emerge the phenomenon of running after the bourgeoisie and revisionism. The facts of the degeneration of some cadres seen and heard by us have made us realize that the use of sugar-coated bullets to make a breach in livelihood is an important means adopted by the class enemy in his vain attempt to corrupt the revolutionary ranks and bring up new bourgeois elements under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proletarian revolutionary spirit of hard struggle is built on the basis of the Marxist world outlook and has been cultivated bit by bit in the protracted revolutionary struggle. In order to persevere in hard struggle and continued revolution, we must assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and strive to transform our world outlook. Only in this way can we constantly raise our consciousness in resisting corrosion by bourgeois ideas.

In order to carry forward the glorious tradition of hard struggle of the Chingkang Mountains, we must maintain the same vigor displayed in those years of revolutionary war. Chairman Mao said: "We must maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit displayed in those years of revolutionary war and carry through revolutionary work to the end." In those years, for the purpose of building and consolidating the rural revolutionary base of the Chingkang Mountains, the great leader Chairman Mao had gone all over the Lohsiao Mountains. With the spirit of revolution plus all-out exertion, the workers and peasants' Red Army, apart from fighting battles, went deep into the midst of the grassroots level to conduct propaganda among the masses, and to organize and arm the masses. The masses said in praise: "The cadres of the Red region follow a good style. They bring along their own dry provisions as they go to work. In day time, they put on sandals and distribute land. At night, they visit poor peasants by lantern light." The revolutionary forerunners worked neither for attaining high ranks nor for acquiring

great wealth. They fundamentally gave no thought to what wages and what privileges they were entitled to. Their one and only thought was to annihilate the enemy bravely, to share weal and woe with the masses and to give their all to the Party and the people.

In the historical period of socialism, the revolutionary content is more profound than in the past and the revolutionary tasks are more numerous than before. We must "develop revolutionary traditions and win still greater glories" and cannot embrace the half-way-revolution idea of "a boat docking at the wharf and a train pulling up the station" but must fight all our life for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the realization of the great ideals of communism.

In order to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle of the Chingkang Mountains, we must abolish the bourgeois idea of privileged treatment and adhere to the principle of equality between the army and the people and between officers and men. That the revolutionary cadres should share weal and woe with the people is a glorious tradition of our Party and our army. As early as the period of struggle at the Chingkang Mountains, Chairman Mao had formulated for our army three major principles for political work, i.e., "first, for the unity of officers and men, second, for the unity of the army and the people and third, for the disintegration of the enemy troops." As to the Red Army, "In addition to grain, each man receives only five cents a day for cooking oil, salt, firewood and vegetables, and even this is hard to keep up.... Fortunately we are inured to hardships. What is more, all of us share the same hardships; from the commander of the army to the cook, everyone lives on the daily food allowance of five cents apart from grain. As for pocket money, everybody gets the same amount, whether it is 20 cents, or 40 cents." "The officers do not beat the man; officers and men receive equal treatment; soldiers are free to hold meetings and to speak out; trivial formalities have been done away with; and the accounts are open for all to inspect." At that time, the cadres and fighters of the Red Army carried grain and fed on wild vegetables together. In those years of war, the great leader Chairman Mao constantly worked diligently through the night till dawn under faint light of a burning lampwick for the cause of the emancipation of mankind. At that time, there was circulated a red folksong vividly singing the praises of the scene of Chairman Mao sharing weal and woe with the Red Army fighters:

Cooked red rice goes with pumpkin soup,
Wild-growing vegetables are dug for dried provisions;
With Committee Member Mao together with us,
We help ourselves to our every meal with great relish.

Dry straw soft and yellow,
Are made into silk-like quilts to cover our bodies;
With Committee Member Mao together with us,
We feel warm all over.

In sandals and with native rifles slung over our backs,
We counter the encirclement and suppression campaign
full of fight;
With Committee Member Mao together with us,
We win the battle every day.

With the great leader Chairman Mao taken as a brilliant example, every one of our comrades must consciously get rid of the idea of bourgeois right and mingled as one with the masses. With every one of our leading cadres in a given fighting post and wielding some powers, how should he treat the power vested in them by the people? How should such powers be wielded? This is an important question bearing on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. A leading cadre has only the responsibility to do more work but no right to seek enjoyment. A post can only charge one with duties and obligations but cannot give him special privileges. It is not a ladder to fame and gain but a post for serving the people. That the Party and the people have given us functions and powers to enable us to properly handle leadership work in a unit is a gesture of trust in us and reliance on us. At this fighting post, we should wholeheartedly serve the Chinese people and the people of the world and can never make use of our functions and powers to grant favors to relatives and friends or to seek private gains.

In order to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle of the Chingkang Mountains, we must adhere to the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor. Chairman Mao says: "The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. By taking part in collective productive labor, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." Adherence to cadre participation in collective productive labor is a fundamental measure for guarding against the change of every government cadre of ours from a servant of the people into an overlord and for pounding against and criticizing the idea of bourgeois right.

In those years of bitter struggle in the Chingkang Mountains, the broad masses of Red Army cadres and fighters practiced self-reliance and hard struggle, and guided by their own revolutionary wisdom and a pair of diligent hands, they relied on revolution plus all-out exertion and performed many miracles in the world. When they had no shoes, they made their own sandals. When short of clothing, they grew cotton themselves and set up a quilt and garment factory. When they had no common salt, they got going to extract salt from saltpeter. When they had no arsenal for manufacturing and repairing weapons, they, on the one hand, bravely risked their own lives to seize weapons from the hands of the enemy, and, on the other hand, relied on their own resources to set up arsenals and used simple and crude tools to make and repair weapons. Because there were no hospitals and medical equipment, they went uphill to fell bamboos and trees to build Red Army hospitals. They gathered medicinal herbs, manufactured pharmaceuticals and compiled medical books. They made combined use of Western and Chinese traditional medicines to give medical treatment to the wounded and sick in the Red Army. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Red Army used the wealth derived from collective productive labor to smash the tight "economic blockade" and the frequent "military encirclement and suppression campaigns" of the Kuomintang reactionaries.

We must go on to criticize in depth the doctrine of Confucius and Mencius preaching that "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who

labor with their strength are governed by others," and criticize Lin Piao's reactionary fallacies that smeared the sending of cadres to do manual labor at the lower levels as "reform through labor in disguise." We must steel and reform ourselves in labor, strengthen our thoughts and feelings for the laboring people, cleanse our own minds of filth and use the iron spade to gradually remove the soil breeding capitalism and the hoe to continuously level the gulf between the three major differences. I understand through practice that the participation of leading cadres in collective productive labor can wash away their bureaucratic airs with the sweat of labor and enable them to really embrace the materialist conception of history, thus helping abolish the idea of bourgeois right.

I am determined to seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry on and develop the Party's glorious tradition of hard struggle in the period of revolutionary struggle at the Chingkang Mountains and use the spirit of revolution plus all-out exertion to carry revolutionary work through to the end!

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EARTH SATELLITES

Press Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1975)

china successfully orbited another man-made earth satellite on july 26, 1975, in the excellent situation marked by consistent new victories won in the country's socialist revolution and construction.

the satellite makes one complete revolution round the earth in 91 minutes along a trajectory the perigee of which is 186 kilometres and the apogee 464 kilometres; the angle of its orbit to the equator plane is 69 degrees. all the instruments carried by the satellite are working properly.

the successful launching of the satellite is a fresh achievement won by the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by the great leader chairman mao and under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, in firmly implementing chairman mao's important instruction on the question concerning theory, uniting in struggle, grasping revolution, and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. it is a new victory for chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts"; it is another song of victory to the practice of persisting in putting politics in command, going in for mass movement, energetically promoting close coordination under a unified plan and bringing into play the initiative by both the central and local authorities in scientific research, production and scientific experiment.

the central committee of the communist party of china, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee extend warm congratulations to the workers, the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, the revolutionary cadres, scientific workers, engineers and technicians, and militiamen who have taken part in the research, manufacture and launching of the satellite and other people concerned. they express the hope that these comrades, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, will remain modest and prudent, continue to exert themselves vigorously, conscientiously sum up experience, make constant efforts to improve their work and continue to strive for new contributions to the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of science and technology in china.

PETROLEUM TECHNOLOGY

Research Institute at China's Leading Oil Field Contributes to Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1975)

the petroleum production technology research institute at china's leading oil field of taching has completed a hundred items of research in the past 13 years since its establishment. it has evolved complete sets of new extraction processes and techniques suited to the specific conditions in china, thus making contributions to the oil field's stable, high output over the years.

the institute was established on the basis of mass scientific research, at the time when the taching oil field was being opened, to meet the needs for building the oil field at top speed and with high quality. under the leadership of the oil field party committee, the institute made great efforts to train worker-technicians as a measure to build a contingent of revolutionized researchers. to raise their ideological and political consciousness, workers in the institute were organized to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. they also attended technical training classes or went to study in colleges to improve technical proficiency. they were encouraged to raise their capability through practice in designing, engineering drawing, processing machine parts, conducting experiments, and summing up and popularizing good experience and methods.

worker-researchers now account for 42 percent of the total technical personnel of the institute and many have been elected to leading posts. uniting and cooperating with intellectuals under the leadership of the party, they have played an important part in research.

research fellows of the institute often go to the field to live, work, study and make experiments together with the workers. in addition they spend two months every year in farming, side-line production and construction work. this enables the worker-researchers to retain the fine qualities of the working people and the intellectuals to be reeducated by the working class so as to better remould their world outlook and play a bigger role in technical work. it is also conducive to narrowing the difference between technicians and workers and between mental and manual labour.

the institute persists in putting proletarian politics in command, and operates on the basis of three-in-one combinations of workers, cadres and technicians and of research, manufacturing and production units. key technical problems and weak links in production and

the technical needs of the workers constitute the subjects of research.

a tremendous amount of processed sand was needed in 1973 when a campaign was launched to fracture wells and raise oil output. the capacity of the technological processes used by the sand dressing plant fell far short of the needs. members of the institute went to the plant and joined the workers and cadres in effecting a technical transformation. in a year's time, they mechanized and streamlined the processes of transportation, dressing, baking, selecting and loading and raised production efficiency more than 40-fold. then they mechanized the work processes in the field including sand mixing and feeding. all this ensured timely supplies of sorted clean sand for the sand fracturing campaign.

the institute makes sure that its research results are advanced in technique, effective in production and complete in production process. easy to master and popularize, the institute's gains in research over the past dozen years and more have all been applied with good effect in production.

adhering to the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, the institute has discarded conventional concepts from abroad and blazed a new trail for oil field exploitation. when it was first established, it had only a two-roomed wooden house, a hand-cranked pump and a few simple tools. the institute party committee led the workers and staff members in learning from the "iron-man" wang chin-hsi and starting scientific research the hard way. difficult as the conditions were, they obtained results of advanced level. though the institute's working conditions have been greatly improved, the party committee continues to educate the staff in the tradition of self-reliance and hard struggle. seven of the 11 laboratories have been set up with equipment made by the workers on their own, and they have manufactured another 30 pieces of equipment in the past three years. a new fracture fluid was recently turned out with such equipment in a make-shift workshop.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH WORK

More Medical Workers Trained in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jul. 27, 1975)

china's tibet autonomous region now has 1,300 medical workers and 6,400 "barefoot" doctors of tibetan nationality, or over 70 percent of the total in the region.

every county runs a hospital and most of the districts have their own clinics. a great number of people's communes and production brigades have built their own health centres. all these have been achieved under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

before liberation, there was only one hospital in tibet which confined its service to the three categories of manorial lords -- the reactionary tibet local government, the nobility and the monasteries. medical attendance was beyond the reach of the serfs who constituted the majority of the local population.

chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party have paid great attention to the health of the tibetan people since liberation. medical executives and medical teams have come from other places of china to give treatment and help establish hospitals and train medical workers of tibetan nationality.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, health units in tibet have further raised their consciousness of the need to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line in medical and health work and the policy for nationalities. they have paid more attention to training tibetan medical workers.

at present more than 1,300 people of tibetan and other minority nationalities from the region are studying at medical colleges in other places of china. on the other hand, the region itself is running six secondary medical schools in lhasa, shigatse, chamdo, nagchuka and linchih. the lhasa medical school offers among others courses in traditional tibetan medicine and pharmacology.

various kinds of training classes are often organized in different parts of tibet to help local medical workers improve their proficiency. over 2,000 medical workers and "barefoot" doctors underwent such training last year. the shantza county hospital has sponsored 40 classes in the past few years to train district and commune medical personnel. on the whole, they are now able to treat and prevent recurrent and common ailments with either traditional tibetan medicine or western medicine. they can also prepare several dozen patent tibetan medicines.

most of the tibetan medical workers come from families of emancipated serfs. bearing in mind the misery suffered by the poor before liberation, they are determined to develop the local medical and health services and build a new socialist tibet. through study and practice, many have become the backbone of their medical and health units.

communist pasang chhoedron, a midwife at the gyantse county hospital, was born in a serf's family. her mother died from savage persecution by a manorial lord in the old days because she had given birth to twins. he slandered her as a "monster" and subjected her to cruel treatment. orphaned at an early age, pasang led a very miserable life.

after liberation, the party trained pasang chhoedron as a medical worker. after several years of hard study and practice, she can now treat common illnesses of women and perform such surgical operations as caesarian section.

WATER CONSERVATION

Another Big Pumping Station Completed in East China

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 27, 1975)

a fourth pumping station of the giant chiangtu water-control project in east china's kiangsu province has been recently completed. the project helps raise drainage and irrigation capacity and promote farm production in the lower reaches of the huai river.

the chiangtu project is aimed at linking the yangtze river, the huai river, the grand canal and the lihsiaho river to combat drought or excess rain.

the fourth station, when entirely completed, can pump water at 210 cubic metres per second. each of the two pumping units already in operation comprises of a 3.1-metre-diameter vertical axial-flow pump and a 3,000-kilowatt synchronous motor, drawing water at 30 cubic metres per second.

the new pumping station was started in november 1973. the builders made efforts to complete the work ahead of time in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard working.

a group of workers, cadres and technicians were put in charge of the designing and construction. they improved on conventional methods and tried to save building materials. sixty percent less timber was used than in building the first three stations.

construction of the project got support from other places. the axial-flow pumps and motors were designed and turned out by the shanghai electrical machinery plant, the shanghai water pump factory and other factories.

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Mechanized Ploughing Boat Popular in Hupeh Province

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 27, 1975)

central china's hupeh province uses mechanized ploughing boats widely in the muddy fields in its lake-studded southern part or along the chingchiang section of the yangtse river which runs through the province. the boat can do ploughing and harrowing in knee-deep muddy fields where tractors cannot work properly. fitted out with necessary implements, it can also do threshing, transport and water pumping.

the boat was first trial-produced by a farm machinery plant in hunghu county. during an investigation in the countryside seven years ago, workers of the plant felt the need for manufacturing special machinery to suit local conditions. they produced a sample boat after two months of hard work. they took it on 260 trials before putting it into production. the quality has been steadily improved for the last three years.

over 40 counties in the province now use such boats in rice-growing. a production brigade under the chiehpai people's commune has three such boats which work 87 hectares of muddy fields by the side of hunghu lake. grain output has risen from 1.5 tons to 6 tons per hectare because the peasants are able to farm more intensively. wide use of ploughing boats plus other measures brought hunghu county 50,000 tons more grain on 48,000 hectares last year.

MODEL TEACHERS

A Popular Teacher in a Miao Mountainous Area

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 27, 1975)

chang fu-chuan, a teacher of han nationality, has achieved his aspiration of letting all school-age children of miao nationality attend school. 22 years ago, after completing a teachers' training course, he was assigned to run a primary school in the yumin mountain area where people of miao nationality lived. at that time he was hardly 20 years old.

of the 300 people who have been through the yumin primary school, not reckoning those still in the school, a good many have become cadres, teachers and p.l.a. men, and 19 have become members of the chinese communist party.

chang fu-chuan has become very popular among primary school teachers in the mountainous regions in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and he was also loved by the miao people there.

until liberation, the local miao people used the bark of trees for clothing and slept on straw. all of the nearly one thousand people living in the five villages in the mountains were illiterate. they counted or wrote by making knots in ropes or carving marks on bamboo strips.

after liberation, the emancipated poor and lower-middle peasants demanded education immediately. the former reactionary headman sneered. "i never heard of poor men reading and writing exclamation" he said. among the people some worried and said: "who would come here to teach and suffer exclamation" it was at this very time that young chang fu-chuan was making his way across hills and dales equipped with chairman mao's works and the determination to change the situation in these mountains and the news of his coming spread like wildfire.

at first, the yumin primary school used a spare room in a peasant's house as the class room and wooden boards placed on rocks served as desks. the blackboard was made of a piece of wood varnished with tung oil mixed with ashes. the first enrolment consisted of just over 20 miao cowherds. chang fu-chuan boarded in the home of the township head, who taught him the miao language. after a short period of hard study chang fu-chuan was able to conduct classes in the miao language. the local people said gladly: "teacher chang has become one of our own mountaineers."

by 1959, the number of pupils had reached 130, and two classes had been through the whole course of

schooling. after finishing their school, the youngsters taught their parents how to read and write and helped them study politics. illiteracy of the miao people had come to an end and, in the course of serving the people heart and soul, chang fu-chuan was admitted into the communist party that year.

in the autumn of 1959, chang fu-chuan was transferred to head the central primary school of another commune. on his departure, dozens of peasants escorted him down the mountains, reluctant to part with him.

the struggle between the two lines in education was reflected in the yumin mountain. the influence of the liu shao-chi revisionist line was seen in the spread of the ridiculous fallacy that "the miao mountain people are naturally backward". the number of pupils in yumin primary school fell to only a couple of dozens. a great many miao children were refused enrolment.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, a representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the yumin brigade made a special journey down the mountains to visit chang fu-chuan. "the poor and lower-middle peasants ask you to come back. now i am here on their behalf to welcome you." chang fu-chuan was moved by the affection and the expectations of the peasants. he applied to go back to the yumin mountain and his application was approved by the party organization. someone said chang fu-chuan was foolish to go back to the mountains, but chang fu-chuan retorted: "we communist party members fight for the liberation of the whole of mankind. to help liberate the poor and lower-middle peasants from their lack of education, i would scale any mountains no matter what the difficulties or hardships excl"

he wrote to his wife who was working in a leading post in a county kindergarten saying "both of us are members of the communist party. to defend chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we should go where the difficulties are greater." then his whole family, including two children and a mother-in-law, moved to the mountains.

from then on the yumin primary school went ahead rapidly. planting in mind the previous step backward and taking it as a lesson by negative example, chang fu-chuan carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line in education more consciously.

considering the fact that the miao peasants live scattered about and the pupils had to take care of their younger sisters and brothers, chang fu-chuan set up five teaching points and one part-work and part-study class to provide the miao children with greater opportunities to get an education. the school now has

214 pupils. ninety-nine per cent of the school-age children are enroled.

to train successors to the cause of proletarian revolution, chang fu-chuan often invites old poor peasants to conduct class education by contrasting their misery in the old society with their happy life today. he often leads pupils in making investigations and study in the nearby villages and discussing long-range socialist perspective as well as the duty of the mountainous miao people. he joins the pupils in other activities too, such as planting tung oil trees and collecting tea oil seeds. he organizes some of the miao pupils to go down to the production brigades in the plains to learn accounting, recording work-points and surveying.

alongside other teachers chang fu-chuan helped to repair roads when he found that some of his pupils had to cross perilous mountain trails to get to the school. he also at times collects medicinal herbs and prepares herbal decoctions for his pupils. he arranges for those living very far from school to board in his home. the peasants say: "he treats the children of our miao nationality just like his own excl"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets 12th OAU Summit Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1975)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, in a message yesterday extended warmest congratulations to the 12th session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity on behalf of the chinese government and people.

the message reads:

on the occasion of the successful convocation of the 12th session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of oau, i wish to extend our warmest congratulations to the assembly on behalf of the chinese government and people.

an excellent situation now prevails in great africa. the african countries and people are continuing to advance triumphantly in their just struggle to combat imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, white racism, zionism and superpower hegemonism and to win and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty, develop national economy and protect national resources. following guinea-bissau, mozambique, cape verde islands, sao tome and principe and comoro islands have gloriously proclaimed their independence one after another. in southern africa, the hoax of "detente" engineered by the vorster and smith cliques is increasingly going bankrupt, and the struggle of the people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania for national independence and liberation is developing in depth. we believe that the current session of your assembly, through the joint efforts of the african countries, will make a positive contribution to strengthening the militant unity of africa, achieving the complete liberation of the african continent, enhancing the solidarity of the african and arab countries and advancing the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism.

africa belongs to the great african people exclamation

africa will surely win complete independence and liberation exclamation

Africa Wants No Soviet Baton
-- Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent --

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1975)

on the eve of the 12th african summit conference, a "special document" sent by the soviet government to the conference was published formally in kampala. in this document the soviet government openly issued orders insolently to the conference. this once again laid bare its true features as social-imperialism of deliberately interfering in and controlling african affairs and sabotaging african unity.

the heads of state of independent african countries will come to the conference to solve africa's problems and set their common tasks in struggle. this is entirely the affairs of african countries. however, the soviet union, which has nothing to do with the conference, styled itself as its overlord, drawing up rules and setting the tone for the conference through the "special document" in an attempt to make the conference follow its baton. it is brazen interference in the internal affairs of african countries. this superpower, the soviet union, wants to control international conferences which it attends and wants to exercise remote control over those it does not attend.

there are special lies all through this "special document".

the "document" says that the soviet union "has consistently supported" the developing countries, including independent african countries, in "protecting their sovereignty over natural resources". but, it is this very superpower which has consistently opposed africa's reasonable stand towards 200-nautical-mile special economic areas and has invented the "theory of limited sovereignty over natural resources", saying that "the sovereignty of developing countries over their natural resources" "depends on the capacity of their industries for utilizing these resources". if african countries with backward industries accept this fallacy of the soviet revisionists, they will have no sovereign rights over their natural resources but place themselves at the mercy of superpower wanton plunder. such is the soviet social-imperialist "support" to african countries in "protecting their sovereignty over natural resources" excl.

the "document" says that the soviet union "has consistently supported" african countries in the solution of the question of foreign trade. but, it is this superpower which has opposed the reasonable demand of developing countries, including those in africa, for higher raw material prices and openly rejected the

principle of "non-reciprocity" in international trade proposed by the group of 77 developing countries at the 6th special session of the u.n. general assembly. the zairian representative said to the soviet representative at the session that this principle "has been discussed among african countries on many occasions at international conferences. it is in accordance with the will of the african countries". but the soviet revisionists stubbornly stuck to their fallacy. does it also mean "support" to the african countries' struggle against the present system of unequal international trade?

in this "document" the soviet revisionists dress themselves up as a "consistent supporter" for africa's desire to win economic independence and to change the old international economic order. but from what they had done, the african people long saw through their true features of sham support and real sabotage. the dahomey representative said at an international conference, "i must say that the soviet union is obstructing us excl."

the "document" shows that the soviet revisionists really possess a peddler's special skill in hawking his inferior commodities. "detente" and "disarmament" are always on their lips, untiresomely chanted, on whatever occasions. now the soviet revisionists again want to insert this stuff into the african summit conference by way of this "special document", saying that "without the deepening of the process of world detente it is difficult to talk seriously about problems of the development of the third world and establishment of equitable economic relations," and that the work on disarmament "has no mere importance". one must ask: when the african peoples are waging a fierce struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, is it possible for the young african countries to disarm? is it possible for the african peoples to indulge in detente with colonialist and racist regimes? is it possible for them to bow before superpower power politics? the representatives of african countries have long laid bare these "incantations" of witches. "we are tired of these old tunes excl." one of them said.

the "document" also shows that the soviet revisionists are used to sowing discord and breaking up african unity. everybody knows that the first aim in the charter of the organization of african unity is to promote integration and solidarity among african countries. the oau has been making every endeavour to safeguard and strengthen solidarity and integration which is the source of strength in africa. after inciting the angolan people to fight among themselves, the soviet revisionists with ulterior motives classify the oau into "progressive member states" and "non-progressive member states" in the "document". obviously, this is meant to divide the oau, sow discord and provoke clashes among african countries so that they can fish in troubled waters. african people have come to realize through their

experiences in struggle that there are no conflicts of vital interest among african countries and among nationalist liberation organizations in the continent. differences within the oau can surely be settled through peaceful and friendly consultations on the basis of great unity. the soviet revisionists' vicious scheme to break up african unity will surely sharpen the vigilance of the african peoples and will not succeed.

it alleges that in presenting this document, the soviet union proceeds from "friendly motives". this clumsy self-exposing performance was given to cover up the sinister motives of extreme unfriendliness. apparently, the "special document" was presented by the soviet revisionists as a baton wielded at african countries to reverse the direction of the conference with their sinister stuff and to speed up their infiltration and expansion in africa. an african delegate who was attending the oau ministerial council pointed out right away: "it's new colonization of africa under a socialist banner."

wielding his baton, brezhnev sent a highhanded "letter" to the 4th summit conference of non-aligned countries held in algiers in 1973, which aroused strong indignation from the participants of the conference. but the nature of imperialism cannot change. today the soviet government again wielded its baton by sending a "special document", which is especially useful to the african people in further seeing through the ugly features of soviet revisionist hegemonism.

The Whole Africa Is Standing Up
-- Hsinhua Correspondent Commentary --

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1975)

entire africa stands up -- this is the pressing desire of the tens of millions of african people. it is also an irresistible trend of historical development.

to achieve this great objective, the valiant african people have persevered in a protracted struggle in defiance of sacrifices and won victory after victory. fighting in unity with other third world countries, they are now transforming the features of africa and pushing the world ahead.

backed by the people of other african countries, the valiant guinea-bissau, mozambican and angolan people have toppled the cruel colonial rule of portugal through an arduous armed struggle in the past ten years and

more. following the glorious rebirth of the republic of guinea-bissau, mozambique, the cape verde islands and sao tome and principe proclaimed independence this year one after another. the angolan people will gain complete independence. the five-centuries-long rule of the portuguese colonialists has collapsed at last. this is another major victory gained by the great african people after they destroyed colonial domination by britain, france and belgium in the sixties. africa now has forty-six independent states in contrast to only three before world war two.

the liberation struggle of the people still under colonial rule is mounting day by day. the zimbabwe people have warmly supported the guerrillas, many have joined and freedom fighters have taken the initiative in striking at the enemy. while persevering in armed struggle, the namibian people are waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the bantustan autonomy election hatched by the south african authorities. the mass movement of the azanian people against apartheid and racial discrimination is developing in depth. the people yet to win independence are pressing for independence. the "detente" plotted by the racist chieftains johannes vorster and ian smith has suffered one defeat after another.

the situation is excellent. however the enemies will never be reconciled to their defeats and the road of liberation will be tortuous. the racist regimes backed by one superpower are playing various tricks to sabotage national liberation movements and sow dissension among african states while the other superpower harbours ambitious dreams. flaunting the banner of "supporting" the liberation struggle, it is infiltrating into and expanding in africa with redoubled efforts. when the african people were rejoicing over the forthcoming independence of angola and the agreement by her three liberation organizations after eliminating their differences, the soviet social-imperialists, under the signboard of "support", stirred up a civil war in this area in a vain attempt to fish in troubled waters. however, irresistible is the historical trend that the african people want independence and liberation. africa belongs to the great african people. the o.a.u.'s watchwords that all forms of colonialism shall be eliminated in africa will finally become true. gone are the days when the imperialists could enslave the african people.

political and economic independence are inter-related and indivisible. the african countries have become increasingly aware that political independence alone is not enough. they must free themselves from domination by foreign capital, control their national economic lifelines and develop their national economy through self-reliance so as to achieve economic independence.

after independence, the african countries still

suffer from imperialist and colonialist plunder and exploitation. under the cloak of "economic aid" and "military aid", the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, have been vigorously infiltrating into and expanding in africa, interfering in the internal affairs of these countries and presenting a threat to their independence. the intentions cherished by the soviet social-imperialists are particularly vicious. having the nature of greediness of arms pedlars, speculators and imperialists. they foment splits and stir up strives among african countries and among national liberation movements. they carry out military infiltration, peddling arms in the name of "military aid". by providing long-term loans in the name of "economic aid", they sell at high prices worn-out machines and buy at low prices african agricultural products and raw materials to reap fabulous profits. they export capital directly, setting up "joint-stock enterprises" in the form of "multi-national corporations in order to put the economies of african countries under their control.

these hard facts have gradually made african countries come to realize that to develop their economy with foreign aid, foreign capital and foreign loans is like drinking poison to quench thirst. in this way they will step into traps laid by the new colonialists. president stevens of sirra leone has put it well: "the political independence which our various countries have been able to win over the years is being consistently devalued through economic exploitation." nigeria's "sunday times" pointed out recently that the soviet union "has wormed her way into the innermost of our hearts" in the form of new colonialism, and that "this new form of colonization" "is by far more deadly than in the british colonial days." therefore, more and more african countries have nationalized foreign-owned major enterprises step by step, determined to embark upon the road of developing their national economy with the initiative in their own hands and through self-reliance. protracted colonial rule has resulted in lop-sided single-product economy, backward agriculture and food shortage in many african countries. for years, one superpower has been rushing for grain in the international market, thus sending its price soaring. another superpower is threatening to use grain as a weapon against the developing countries. under these circumstances, the african countries deeply feel that they must develop their own agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in food grain. otherwise, the imperialist superpowers will take them by the throat, their economic development will have no firm foundation, and independence will have no reliable guarantee. therefore, many african countries have taken various measures to develop their agriculture. ghana introduced "operation feed yourself" in 1972. it has now achieved self-sufficiency in rice and maize and maize is exported for the first time this year. the economies in many african countries show that there

exist favourable conditions for developing agriculture in africa and self-sufficiency in food grain is attainable as long as efforts are made. in recent years, some african countries have also attached importance to developing small industries and achieved good results. special government department and centres have been set up in nigeria to step up the growth of small industries. there are now 20,000 small factories and over 70,000 workshops in the country. their output account for 20 per cent of the national industrial gross output. many small-scale agricultural and subsidiary product processing plants, and engineering, metal and cement works have been set up in tanzania, togo, senegal and other countries, drawing on their own resources. facts show that small industries are good for the developing countries to make full use of their national capital, technique, resources and manpower, to accumulate capital and train local technicians so as to gradually meet the home demand for consumer goods and means of production, eliminate dependence on imports and foreign capital, and create favourable conditions for the further development of national economy.

the african countries' achievements in developing agriculture and small industries are of great significance to defending state sovereignty, developing national economy and achieving self-reliance.

in recent years, encouraged by the victory in the oil struggle, african and other third world countries have joined forces launch a significant and world-shaking struggle against the old international economic order. at present, the struggle is developing in depth and africa, a component part of the third world, is making an important contribution to it.

the two superpowers are the main defenders of the old international economic order. the u.s. is openly against the third world struggle. the soviet union is actually undermining the struggle while pretending to "support" it, which is more dangerous. defying despotism, the african countries have carried out tit-for-tat struggles against them. it can be recalled that at the six special session of the u.n. general assembly, when the delegate of the soviet social-imperialism expressed his opposition to writing down in the document of the conference the establishment of a "new" international economic order, the senegalese representative solemnly pointed out that the word "new" is the key point of the proposal on establishing a new international economic order in the draft declaration put forward by the 77-nation group, and that the adoption of the soviet amendment would mean depriving the declaration of its basis. at the second general conference of the u.n. industrial development organization (unido) this year, the delegate of gabon, refuting the trash of the soviet revisionists, explicitly stated that the stale theory

of "international division of labour" must be thrown overboard. the ghanaian delegate, speaking in the name of the "group of 77", denounced the soviet revisionist delegate for opposing the group's proposal for turning unido into a special agency, and laid bare the soviet social-imperialists' mean practice of sham support and real sabotage.

in the past few years, organizations of raw materials producers and of regional economic cooperation have emerged one after another in africa, and joint struggles of various raw materials producing countries are surging forward. last year, the organization of african oilseeds producers and the inter-african organization of forestry economy and timber trade were established. last may, amidst abuses of "regionalism" and "economism" showered by the soviet revisionists, fifteen west african countries after years of consultations formed the significant economic community of west african states. meanwhile, the group of african, caribbean and pacific regions was established jointly by 36 african countries and 10 countries of the caribbean and pacific regions. facts prove that it is with such joint forces that the splitting schemes of the superpowers have been frustrated one after another and that the struggle against the old economic order has been deepened and developed.

african countries have in recent years paid attention to developing relations with second world countries to jointly resist the hegemonism of the two superpowers. president houari boumedienne has pointed out that european-arab-african rapprochements are the best way to "prevent the clamp of the hegemonies from becoming tighter in this region." the "lome convention" signed between the african-caribbean-pacific group and the nine-state european economic community reflects certain positive changes in the attitude towards the third world shown by the west european countries which are bullied by the superpowers.

the african continent today is seething with vigour and vitality. the just struggle of the great african peoples against imperialism, old and neo-colonialism, white racism, zionism and superpower hegemonism will certainly win complete victory. the whole africa will surely stand up. then, the african people will surely make greater contributions to mankind.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Track and Field Team Leaves Tirana For Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 27, 1975)

the chinese track and field team led by chao shuang-chin left here for home yesterday after concluding a friendship visit to albania.

present at the airport to see the team off were azis tahiri, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports committee of albania and representatives of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries.

during its stay in albania the chinese team held three friendly contests with the albanian track and field team in tirana, korca and elbasan. the chinese athletes also visited gjirokastra and durres, and were warmly welcomed by albanian comrades.

thoma deliana, albanian minister of education and culture received all members of the team. han po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania, and veiz lelo, chairman of the physical culture and sports committee of albania gave receptions for the visit of the chinese athletes.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Algerian Scientific Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1975)

vice-premier hua kuo-feng, this afternoon met with the algerian scientific delegation led by ouahes and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present was dekhili ahmed, charge d'affaires a.i. of the algerian embassy here.

also present were wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of departments concerned and scientific workers including liu chung-yang, lin chao-nan, wu tsao-wen and ma ta-yu.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception on Occasion of First Call of Ship in Iceland

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1975)

chinese ambassador to iceland chen tung and captain chen fu-lai of the chinese freighter "hanchuan" gave a reception on the occasion of the ship's first call in iceland, according to a report from reykjavik.

prime minister of the icelandic government geir hallgrimsson, foreign minister einar agustsson and minister of justice and commerce olafur johannesson, minister of fisheries and health and insurance matthias bjarnason attended the reception.

among the 200 guests present at the reception were also first deputy speaker of the united althing gils gudmundsson, secretary of the president birgir moller, chief of police sigurjon sigurdsson and other high-ranking government officials, mayor of hafnarfjordur kristinn gudmundsson, mayor of kopavogur bjorgvin saemundsson, responsible members of the iceland-china society for culture and friends from various circles.

during the reception, the icelandic friends welcomed and greeted the arrival of the chinese freighter in iceland. they said that this demonstrated the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples and the expansion of trade between the two countries. they hoped that the friendly relations and commercial exchanges could continue to develop.

the reception was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and icelandic people.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to iceland were also at the reception.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Friendship Delegation of Japan Housing Construction Research Society Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1975)

the friendship delegation of the japan housing construction research society left peking by air today to tour sian and other places. the delegation has eiichi shukutani as its honorary leader, on otsuru as leader and osamu hieda as deputy leader.

after they arrived in peking on july 22 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the architectural society of china, the japanese friends visited public buildings, housing estates, construction sites, tsinghua university and ancient buildings. they will leave china for home via shanghai after visiting other places.

Acting President of Chinese Society of Agronomy Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1975)

hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the scientific and technical exchange delegation from the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association. leader of the delegation is minoru tanaka and secretary general is akira takeuchi.

ma ling, deputy secretary general of the chinese society of agronomy, was present on the occasion.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking on july 21 at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy. while in peking, the delegation visited a rural people's commune, a veterinary hospital and a factory, and had technical exchanges with chinese agricultural scientists and technicians. on july 24, the delegation took time out to visit the national pace-setting tachai brigade in shansi province.

the delegation left here this evening on a tour of shenyang and other places before going home.

Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty Demanded

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 28, 1975)

the okinawa headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) held a meeting in naha city on july 26, strongly demanding that the japanese government conclude at an early date the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the anti-hegemony clause included explicitly in the text.

the meeting was attended by more than 80 people including representatives from the japanese communist party (left), the japan socialist party, the komei party, and leaders of the okinawa teachers' union and the okinawa women's federation, as well as personages from other circles.

speaking at the meeting were moriki kyoda, director-general of the okinawa headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and others. they unanimously demanded that the japanese government stick to the japan-china joint statement and conclude as soon as possible the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the anti-hegemony clause clearly included.

the resolution, unanimously adopted at the meeting, demands that the japanese government "strictly abide by the spirit of the japan-china joint statement and conclude immediately the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the anti-hegemony clause clearly included." this is beneficial not only to the peace and friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples who wish to maintain the friendship from generation to generation, but also to peace in asia, it says.

an appeal adopted by the meeting says: "it is of great significance to urge the japanese government to conclude the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty including an anti-hegemony clause and to adhere to the treaty. the conclusion of the proposed treaty will fruther promote the understanding, friendship and unity between the japanese and chinese peoples. therefore, it corresponds to the basic interests of the japanese people."

the appeal goes on to say that "the movement launched by the people of all walks of life in okinawa in demand of the conclusion of the treaty with an anti-hegemony clause is developing."

the appeal says in conclusion: "let's unite and keep on urging the japanese government to immediately conclude the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty including an anti-hegemony clause."

CHINA AND KOREA

Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets and Fetes Korean Vice President Kang Ryang Uk and His Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1975)

vice-premier hua kuo-feng this evening met with and gave a dinner for vice-president kang ryang uk of the democratic people's republic of korea and his party.

the meeting and the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present on both occasions.

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and deputy department directors ho chang-ming and fu shun-ho of the foreign ministry were present at the meeting and attended the dinner.

vice-president kang ryang uk and his party, who arrived here this morning on their journey abroad, are scheduled to leave here tomorrow.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Government Economic Delegation of Malagasy Visits Chengchow

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jul. 27, 1975)

the government economic delegation of the malagasy republic led by lieutenant colonel joel rakotomalala and major ferdinand jaotombo, members of the supreme council of revolution, left chengchow for peking by special train this evening in the company of chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the distinguished malagasy guests arrived in this central china city from linhsien county by special train yesterday.

today, the guests visited the "yellow river exhibition" and the yellow river dike on the outskirts of chengchow and made detailed inquiries into the history of the yellow river and the tremendous achievements won by the people along the river in harnessing it since liberation under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. the distinguished guests

also visited chemical fertilizer plants, a water pump factory and went sightseeing around the city, receiving a warm welcome from the local people wherever they went.

the honan provincial revolutionary committee this evening hosted a banquet to honour the delegation.

upon its arrival in and departure from chengchow, the guests were welcomed and seen off at the railway station by vice-chairmen keng chi-chang and wang wei-chun of the honan provincial revolutionary committee and chairman chang chun-ching of the chengchow city revolutionary committee.

Malagasy Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1975)

the government economic delegation of the malagasy republic led by lieutenant colonel joel rakotomalala and major ferdinand jaotombo, members of the supreme council of revolution, concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

it was seen off at the airport by vice-premier ku mu, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua and chinese ambassador to the malagasy republic tien chih-tung.

China-Malagasy Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1975)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the malagasy republic was signed here today.

chinese vice-premier ku mu and member of the supreme council of revolution of the malagasy republic lieutenant colonel joel rakotomalala signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the side of the malagasy republic were major ferdinand jaotombo, member of the supreme council of revolution, and members

of the government economic delegation of the malagasy republic, including francois dassise indrano and aubert andriantavy.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the chinese side were foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua and others.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Basketball Teams End Visit to Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jul. 26, 1975)

the chinese men and women youth basketball teams led by chou chih-tung and his deputy yi feng left here for argentina today after ending a friendly visit to mexico.

the chinese basketball teams came here on july 6 at the invitation of the mexican sports confederation and the mexican basketball federation. between july 9 and 11, the chinese teams held friendly matches with mexican state men and women's teams as well as the u.s. student basketball team which was on a visit to mexico.

during their stay in mexico, the chinese teams visited six cities -- guatalajara, monterrey, zacatecas, aguas calientes, leon and irapuato where they also played matches. they were warmly welcomed by the local authorities and sports organizations. their visit enhanced the friendship between the sportsmen and people of the two countries.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang held a reception for the visit of the chinese teams on july 25. over 200 people including mexican sportsmen and friends of various circles attended it.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Water Polo Team in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 27, 1975)

the philippine water polo team opened its china series at a friendly match with the kwangtung team in the yueh hsiu shan swimming ground here this evening. the guests received a warm welcome from the 10,000 appreciative spectators.

liang chin-tang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and other local leaders and brigadier-general samuel o. sarmiento, leader of the philippine team, watched the match and met the coaches and players of both teams.

the keenly contested and friendly match was won by the home team 13:11.

the philippine team arrived here by train from hongkong on july 25. they were honoured at a reception given by the kwangtung provincial branch of the chinese swimming association that evening.

in the past two days, the philippine guests visited the kwangchow clock factory, the shihwan artistic ceramics factory in foshan city, the foshan folk art handicraft cooperative, and sites of scenic beauty and historical interest.

Philippine Medical Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1975)

chang chih-chiang leading member of the chinese medical association, met and feted his evening the philippine medical delegation led by pacifico e. marcos with antonio c. oposa as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were lin chiao-chih, specialist in gynemetrics, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy-director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Women's Basketball Team Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1975)

the senegalese women's basketball team played a friendly match with the peking women's team at the capital indoor stadium here this evening, drawing warm applause from well over 18,000 spectators.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and tien wen-hui and mou tso-yun watched the match and met leader of the guest team awa dia.

senegalese ambassador to china aly dioum was present at the meeting and saw the match.

a profound friendship exists between the senegalese women basketballers and their peking counterparts, who visited senegal last year. the senegalese team came first in the fifth african women's basketball championships held between december 1974 and january 1975. this evening's match, which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship, ended 71:47 in favour of the host team.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao Meets Vietnam Cultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1975)

chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with all comrades on the cultural delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by minister of culture hoang minh giam.

d.r.v.n. ambassador to china nguyen trong vinh and charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam nguyen thanh cong were present at the meeting.

present were chinese minister of culture yu hui-yung and leading members of the ministry of culture and other departments concerned wang man-tien, lu jen-min, chen han-po and hsiao teh.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING & DIVING TOURNAMENT

Five Swimming Delegations to Peking International Meet Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1975)

five delegations to take part in the peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet arrived here by air today to warm welcome.

they are: the swimming delegation from the people's republic of albania with dod doda as leader and zylyftar shehu and ruzhdi bekteshi as deputy leaders; the pakistan national swimming delegation led by muhammad latif butt; the swimming delegation of the palestine liberation organization led by mustafa abu shahla; the syrian swimming and diving delegation led by ibrahim al-chare; and the singapore swimming and diving delegation with woon sui kut as leader and tan hwee hock as deputy leader.

welcoming the delegations at the airport were ni chih-chin, chang hsi-jang and wei ming, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee, chu tse and wang wen-chung, secretary general and deputy secretary general of the organizing committee, as well as chien ta-yueh, leader of the chinese swimming and diving delegation and chinese swimmers and coaches. dozens of yangsters waved bouquets and beat drums and gongs and extending a warm welcome to the friends from afar.

Burmese Swimming Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1975)

a burmese swimming delegation led by maung maung khin arrived here by air this evening to take part in the coming peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet.

it was welcomed at the airport by kuo tung-chun and wang wen-chung, vice-chairman and deputy secretary. general of the organizing committee of the meet, as well as chinese men and women swimmers and coaches. several dozen young people beat drums and gongs and waved bouquets, extending a warm welcome to their burmese friends.

also present at the airport were burmese ambassador to china thakin chan tun, his wife and other officials of the burmese embassy here.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

August 8, 1975 No. 5911

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* NATIONAL *
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LONG-RANGE PLANNING

It Is Imperative To Have the Great Ambition and High Hopes of the Proletariat

- experience of the Lanchow Oil Refinery in practicing the three-in-one combination of cadres, workers and technicians and drawing up long-term plans

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 23, 1975)

In the process of drawing up long-term plans for socialist construction, the Lanchow Oil Refinery, by boldly mobilizing the masses, conscientiously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and adhering to the principle of three-in-one combination of cadres, workers and technicians, have shaped up a mass movement for relying on the working people to formulate long-term plans under the leadership of the Party committee. By means of drawing up long-term plans and conducting thoroughgoing socialist education for the workers, the Party committee of the plant has raised the awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle on the part of the broad masses of cadres and the people, brought all positive factors into play, implemented the general line of "building socialism" by "going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results" and whipped up a new upsurge in the mass movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry."

Catch Up with and Surpass the Advanced Level of the World

At the time of drawing up a long-term plan, the first problem encountered by this refinery was where should the main target of the plan be placed. Some comrades one-sidedly held that since there were not many new demands set for the variety of products by the oil refinery and there was no great gap technically compared with similar refineries, they therefore should lay stress on increasing the processed volume of crude oil. In light of this

kind of thinking, the Party committee of the refinery called many enlarged meetings of the Party committee. Worker representatives were invited to attend these meetings, and the situation of the refinery was analyzed. Through repeated discussions, the comrades were made to realize further that in order to draw up long-term plans, it was necessary to have the great ambition and high hopes of the proletariat, and the drive to catch up with and surpass the advanced level of the world. It was necessary not only to increase the output, but also to diligently develop new technique, new technology and new products, so that China's oil refining industry could stand at the forefront of the world and make more contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. After thinking was unified, everybody resolved to adhere to the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," base oneself on innovation, reform and tapping potentials in the direction of production technique keep an eye on catching up and surpassing the advanced level of the world, and strive to achieve a new level in such fields as technique, variety, quality and environmental protection and to bring about a tremendous transformation in the outlook of the whole plant by 1980.

Rely on the Working Masses To Draw Up Plans

After accertaining the main target in the formulation of the long-term plans for socialist construction by the Lanchow Oil Refinery, one outstanding problem was who should be relied on to draw up the plans.

The Party committee of the refinery made a serious study of Chairman Mao's teaching that "we must wholeheartedly rely on the working class" and realized that in the formulation of plans, it would never do to rely on a few persons to work out of a few targets from books for the discussion and approval of the people, and it was necessary to rely wholeheartedly on the working masses to formulate the plans and carry out a revolution in planning work. They paved the way with mass criticism, and discussed the excellent situation of the petroleum industry, the great significance of drawing up long-term plans, the historic mission of the working class and the typical experience of advanced units. Mobilization was carried out at every level and everybody showed concern. On this basis, more than 60 three-in-one combination planning committees or planning groups with cadres, workers and technicians participating were set up from top to bottom.

The participation of the working masses in the formulation of long-term plans led to the emergence of many new kinds of prevailing spirit. Under the leadership of the Party, the working masses managed to guide practice with revolutionary theory and place proletarian politics in command of vocation. The worker committee members said, "Our participation in the planning committee is not a personal matter, but an assignment of the class and shows the confidence of the Party. We must implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, unite with the scientific research workers and technicians, and properly plan things together with them." The three-in-one combination planning committees and planning groups combined full revolutionary enthusiasm with the exacting scientific attitude, adhered to the materialist theory of reflection and the concept of practice above all

else, and carried out investigations and studies on a large scale. Because of this, the plans drawn up were well-found and effective for application.

The broad masses of workers analogized the formulation of long-term plans to drawing up the timetable for the socialist express, and nobody was willing to let the express arrive late at his place. By going all out and aiming high, they planned things as they worked vigorously, and very quickly whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for technical innovation and technical reform throughout the refinery. For the sake of realizing the automation of the extraction of water from the steam cycle for the pump cylinder, old worker Wang Chung cudgeled his brains again and again. Together with several workers, he went to a railway unit and asked the locomotive driver to explain to him the principle of the exhaust valve. On his return, he immediately got going at it and after many experiments, he finally produced a valve for the automatic extraction of water, thus realizing the automatic control of the steam cycle pump, and solving the problem that had not been solved for many years. In the first two months of this year alone, the whole refinery has implemented more than 110 items of innovation. The workers said, "Planning in the past merely put forward proposals without putting them into application, and they thus became 'shelved proposals.' Planning today put the proposals into application once they are approved, and the longer one works, the happier one becomes."

Through a period of practice, the Party committee of the refinery also realized that in the past, the masses were not properly mobilized to formulate plans. The fundamental reason was that the influence of the idealiest interpretation of history advocating "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" had still not been thoroughly wiped out, and the frame of mind had still not leaped out of the convention that "the leading organs are the makers of plans and the working masses are the executors." Because of this, the wisdom of the masses could not be centralized and the socialist enthusiasm of the masses could not be brought into play. The facts show that the participation of workers in the planning committees for drawing up long-term plans can further improve the relations of production, further the development of productive forces and consolidate and develop the socialist economic base.

Bring into Full Play the Role of Scientific Research Workers and Technicians

Through practice, the Party committee of this refinery has come to realize that in order to catch up with and surpass advanced level of the world, it is also necessary to pay adequate attention to the role of the scientific research, planning and other departments and give full play to the enthusiasm of the scientific research workers and technicians. Under the centralized leadership of the Party, three-in-one combination scientific research contingents participated by cadres, workers and technicians have been organized to develop scientific research and technical innovation activities with important technical innovations as the most important tasks and the production workshops as the main bases. Only in this way can scientific research work really strike root among the working masses and better realize the integration of scientific research with productive labor,

so that scientific experiments could take the form of a mass movement and make contributions toward serving proletarian politics and catching up and surpassing the advanced technical levels of the world.

In the course of formulating long-term plans this time, the scientific research units under the Lanchow Oil Refinery sent one after another detachments "downstairs and out of the courtyards" to join hands with the working masses and to take the technical key links that urgently needed to be solved in production as the main tasks in scientific research. The scientific research workers of the refining research laboratory went deep into the workshops to acquaint themselves with more than 20 technical problems that needed to be solved. They arranged these problems in order, correctly handled the relationship between the important and the general and between the immediate and long-term ones. They concentrated their strength on solving with priority the "bottle-neck" problems in production and major innovation problems of the whole refinery. This was deeply welcomed by the working masses. Because the tests conducted by the automation research laboratory in the application of electronic computer with constant voltage reduction device were diverted from production reality and the masses in the past, very little result was obtained after several years of experiments. At present, the scientific research workers have correctly oriented the circuit, and by going deep into the midst of the working masses to solicit their views and linking up the experiments with the solution of actual problems in production, they have made great progress in scientific research work. Since this year, they have brought to fruition a 14 return-circuits, closed-ring automatic control in the voltage reduction device and scored a major breakthrough in the automation of oil refining production.

Based on Innovation, Tapping of Potentials and Transformation

In the course of formulating plans, a very important question is the correct handling of the relationship between the newly constructed engineering project and the old equipment. The Party committee of the refinery holds that while the plans formulated for catching up and surpassing the advanced technical levels of the world have to call for some essential new construction and expansion, they must be based on innovation, tapping of potentials and transformation of old equipment. New technology, new technique and new equipment do not just drop down from the skies nor are they innate in people's minds. New things are invariably developed on the foundation of old things and a high level is also developed on the foundations of a low level. In the course of mobilizing the masses to formulate long-term plans, and making revolution and tapping the potentials in old technology, old technique and old equipment, they mainly adopt the following forms:

"Chopping": Chopping away the troublesome and irrational portion of old technology, shortening the technological flow, raising the output and the technical and economic results. "Changing": Changing manual labor into mechanization and automation; individual installations into integrated installations; sporadic operations into continuous operations. "Transforming": Transforming products of low quality into products of high quality; old catalysts into modern catalysts; equipment of low efficiency into

equipment of high efficiency; short work cycles into long work cycles; and three "wastes" into three "treasures." "Creating": Creating new technology in place of the old technology.

Practice shows that so long as the leadership firmly relies on the masses and adopts effective measures, it can break away from the fixed type of ideas of the old plants and unremittingly score fresh achievements technically. The installation for removing paraffin from urea of this refinery was a set of new equipment greatly welcomed in the sixties. Could further improvement be made of such equipment? By doing away with blind faith and emancipating themselves ideologically, the working masses and the scientific research workers changed the former technology for removing paraffin from solid-state urea into the new technology for removing paraffin from liquid-state urea. This reform has not only cut away a factory building and 25 sets of equipment, but also simplified the operation, reduced the intensity of labor and pollution, and lowered cost, thus enabling this device for removing paraffin to weed out the old and let the new emerge and become a more advanced set of equipment.

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It Is Necessary To Have the High Ambition in Catching Up with and Surpassing the Advanced Level of the World

by

Kung Yeh-p'ing (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 23, 1975)

In the course of formulating long-term plans, the Lanchow Oil Refinery has put forward a target for catching up with and surpassing the advanced levels of the world. It has embodied the great ambition and high hopes of the proletariat that inspire people.

The embracement of a great ambition and high hopes is at all times very important. This is so in the making of revolution and is also so in the practice of production and construction. If a person does not show the great ambition and high hopes of Marxism in his work, he will accomplish nothing. Naturally, in order to embrace great ambition and high hopes, formulate a long-term plan that has a far-reaching target for struggle and also conforms to the actual conditions, one has to go through struggle in the course of formulating plans, the Party committee of the Lanchow Oil Refinery has courageously exposed the metaphysical idealist interpretation of history, combined full revolutionary enthusiasm with the exacting scientific attitude, fully mobilized the people, and practiced the three-in-one combination of cadres, workers and technicians. They have turned the process of formulating plans into the process of mobilizing the masses to study theory and to grasp the line, into a process of promoting innovations, tapping potentials and transforming the old equipment. Their method is worthy of promotion.

Chairman Mao teaches, "The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." The broad masses of comrades on the industrial front must not only embrace great ambition and high aspirations, but also work solidly and properly, and hence render greater contributions toward realizing the great call of Chairman Mao at a faster rate, building China into a socialist modern power within this century and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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CONTINUED REVOLUTION

We Must "Pull the Cart" or "Push the Cart," But Cannot "Disembark from It"

- a short commentary -

by

Ch'eng Chih-wei (成志偉)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 6, 1975)

The brilliant proletarian fighter Wang Kuo-fu once said, "I'll pull the cart of revolution without relaxation until I arrive at communism." The communist fighter Yang Shui-ts'ai who feared neither hardship nor death had also said, "I'll keep on pushing the small cart so long as it is not overturned. As long as I am still breathing, I have to make revolution!" One of these two men was determined to "pull the cart" for revolution all his life and the other vowed to "push the cart" for revolution for a life time. Although they used different words, both had figuratively and vividly shown that they were heroic fighters who persevered in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, I had also come across some comrades who also endorsed the proletariat in certain aspects of their revolutionary struggle and had personally taken part in them. But, once they had gained something, they felt that since they had achieved success and acquired fame, they could encamp. As regards the exercise of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and continued revolution, sorry, they had to be done by others, since I had already arrived at the station and should "disembark." This viewpoint of "disembarking" has formed so sharp a contrast to the lofty ideas of "pulling the cart" and "pushing the cart" of Wang Kuo-fu and Yang Shui-ts'ai.

The basic line of the Party tells us that there is at all times the acute and complicated struggle of life and death between restoration and counter-restoration in the historical period of socialism. The class enemies often make use of the "traces of the old society" still present to lure and corrupt the cadres and the masses. The existence of the bourgeois right can engender group after group of new bourgeois elements. Therefore, Chairman Mao said, "It is quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power." In order to oppose and guard against revisionism, it is imperative for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres and at all stages of revolutionary development. Every revolutionary cadre and comrade can never forget at any time this combat task of matchless importance and must persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and fight all his life to carry out to the letter the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat down to every basic level. With such revolutionary spirit, one could adopt a correct attitude toward the bourgeois right and consciously resist corruption by bourgeois ideas.

In his life time, Wang Kuo-fu resolutely opposed special treatment for cadres. He said, "Some people have turned bad often because of 'trivial things' in the beginning. As cadres, we have to weigh even a bunch of straw." Yang Shui-ts'ai was also like that. He resisted corrosion and never got contaminated all his life. Many a time, he had smashed the attacks of sugar-coated bullets fired by the class enemies. It was precisely because they understood the importance of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie that they could ever "pull the cart" and "push the cart" for revolution and forever followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Those comrades who clamored for "disembarking" were precisely those who did not understand the great significance of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, at a time the revolution was kept going, they fell and were dropped from the column. If this idea of half-way revolution were not corrected in time, they probably would be won over by the bourgeoisie. "Historical experience merits attention." The former responsible personages of the CCP committee of the Tientsin Administrative District Liu Ch'ing-shan and Chang Tzu-shan who were unmasked in the "San Fan" and "Wu Fan" movements, had both taken part in the revolutionary struggle during the War of Resistance against Japan and the Liberation War. However, after liberation, they thought that since the political power of the proletariat had been set up and the revolution had come to the station, they should "disembark" and "enjoy life." Thus, the bourgeoisie made use of their idea of half-way revolution to corrupt and befriend them. Therefore, they got off the proletarian cart of continued revolution and embarked on the bandit boat of the bourgeoisie to undermine the foundation of socialism. They stubbornly called for consolidating, extending, and strengthening the bourgeois right and the inequality brought by it. They made use of their functions and powers to practice corruption and steal an enormous amount of wealth from the state, thus becoming despicable renegades to the dictatorship of the proletariat. "To remember past errors insures against repetition of the same errors." This shocking historical fact tells us that if we do not continue with the struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, not only the erroneous ideas of "disembarking" would emerge, but there also would be the great danger of "falling into the water"!

In the final analysis, whether to "pull the cart," "push the cart" or to "disembark" is determined by the goal of the revolution. Wang Kuo-fu made revolution "out of the desire to avoid another round of sufferings and to work for communism." Therefore, he not only resolved to "pull the cart" but also to "pull it till he arrives at communism." Yang Shui-ts'ai was also like that. In order to realize communism, he not only wanted to "push the cart" all his life, but also "to make revolution as long as I am still breathing." Those who wanted to "disembark" were completely in the opposite. The aim of their participation in the revolution was in essence for their own interests, or at most, for the interests of their small group. Therefore, they endorsed the dictatorship of the proletariat at a certain stage or in a certain sphere, for this would bring them certain kinds of interests. However, once they got hold of such interests, they were unwilling to continue with the revolution and wanted to "disembark." As to

those who had already "fallen into the water," they were all extremely mean individualists. Liu Ch'ing-shan once said, "I had risked my life to win the empire, and so what if I enjoy a little!" This really had boldly exposed the ugly soul and personal ambition of their kind of people. Therefore, all genuine revolutionaries should follow the example of such communist fighters as Wang Kuo-fu and Yang Shui-ts'ai and take the realization of communism as the combat task all their life. Only by embracing such far-reaching ideal could one heroically struggle for the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and forever "pull the cart" or "push the cart" but not "disembark" along the road of continued revolution.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Party Leadership and Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- a study of "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship"

by

the group of theorists of the Peking Municipal People's Supreme Court

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 1, 1975)

In "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," the great leader Chairman Mao incisively pointed out, "To sum up our experience and concentrate it into one point, it is: the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class (through the Communist Party) and based upon the alliance of workers and peasants." Our people's democratic dictatorship is in essence the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since the founding of the new China, our people led by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party have used the might of the dictatorship of the proletariat in suppressing the resistance of the reactionary classes at home, in following the practice of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social imperialism against our country and in smashing the criminal plot for capitalist restoration of the ringleaders of the opportunist line within the Party. We have triumphantly carried out the socialist revolution and socialist construction and built a poor and backward old China into a socialist country with initial prosperity. The historical experience of our dictatorship of the proletariat fully shows that the strengthening of Party leadership is a fundamental condition for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and is a fundamental guarantee for the inevitable victory of the socialist cause.

To strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must strengthen Party leadership. This is dictated by the nature of our Party as the vanguard of the proletariat and the historical tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the course of discussing the positions of various classes in the state of the people's democratic dictatorship and their interrelations, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out: "The people's democratic dictatorship needs the leadership of the working class. For it is only the working class that is most far-sighted, most selfless and most thoroughly revolutionary. The entire history of revolution proves that without the leadership of the working class revolution fails and that with the leadership of the working class revolution triumphs." The leadership of the working class is realized through the political party of the working class -- the Chinese Communist Party. The Chinese Communist Party is a Marxist-Leninist party created and brought up by the great leader Chairman Mao. It is a vigorous vanguard organization composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat for leading the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people to fight against the class enemy.

The fundamental program of the Chinese Communist Party is to thoroughly overthrow the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, supersede the dictatorship of the proletariat with the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and use

socialism to triumph over capitalism and ultimately realize communism. This fundamental program reflects in a concentrated way the wishes and demands of the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people. It represents the interests of the people of the whole of China and embodies the inevitable trend of historical development in society. The Chinese Communist Party takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the theoretical basis of its guiding thought. Therefore, it is capable of deeply understanding the history and present state of our revolution, formulating the correct line and general and specific policies in conformity with the class relations of our country and uniting, educating and organizing the proletariat and the broad masses of the people in waging revolutionary struggle and achieving victory.

Socialism covers a fairly long historical period. In this historical period, in the political, economic, ideological, cultural, educational and other spheres of society, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeois and between the socialist road and the capitalist road is protracted, tortuous and at times even very acute. Therefore, in the whole historical period of socialism, we must persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The tasks shouldered by this dictatorship are unusually complicated and heavy. In the international arena, it is necessary to guard against aggression and subversion by imperialism and social imperialism. At home, it is necessary to guard against capitalist restoration. Therefore, this dictatorship must oppress the reactionary classes, the reactionaries and those elements opposing socialist transformation and socialist construction. "They are allowed only to behave themselves not to be unruly in word or deed." It must suppress all traitorous and counter-revolutionary activities and punish all national traitors and counter-revolutionaries. Dictatorship must also be exercised over those criminals guilty of theft, swindle and murder and arson, those gangsters and all kinds of bad elements guilty of serious disruption of social order. Special attention must be paid to waging struggle against the newly engendered bourgeois elements and counter-revolutionaries.

The dictatorship of the proletariat must also restrict that part of bourgeois right still in existence and use the method of self-education and self-criticism to educate the people, wash away and clean up the filth of those exploiting classes on the decline, and gradually create conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again.

To accomplish this great historic task, the proletariat must have the leadership of the Party. Just as Lenin incisively pointed out: "Without an iron party tempered in the struggle, without a party enjoying the confidence of all that is honest in the given class, without a party capable of watching and influencing the mood of the masses, it is impossible to conduct such a struggle successfully."

For the sake of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat, all class enemies vigorously try to weaken and eliminate the leadership of the Communist Party. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and the careerist and conspirator Lin Piao, on the one hand, openly cried

that "revolution is not necessarily led by the Communist Party," and, on the other hand, they plotted a counter-revolutionary coup in a vain attempt to usurp Party leadership and seize power and alter the Party's basic line. The great proletarian cultural revolution has shattered the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, smashed their plot for capitalist restoration and strengthened the Party's leadership and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. We should see that although Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao have been toppled, struggles of this kind can still appear 10, 20 or 30 times hereafter. Therefore, we must at all times guard against the activities of all bourgeois conspirators and double-dealers in splitting up the Party and at all times expose their plots, continuously strengthen the leadership of the Party and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party." Supporting Party leadership is a manifestation of the proletarian stand and communist consciousness of Communist Party members and all revolutionaries. Chairman Mao long ago took "what is conducive to the consolidation of the leadership of the Communist Party is not to get rid of or weaken such leadership" as one of the most important political yardsticks for distinguishing fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds. The fundamental charter of the dictatorship of the proletariat adopted and promulgated by the 4th National People's Congress -- "The Constitution of the People's Republic of China" -- also takes "supporting the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party" as one of the primary fundamental rights and obligations of the citizen. Everyone of us Communist Party members and revolutionary comrades must resolutely fight those erroneous trends such as seeking to get rid of and weaken centralized Party leadership, each administering its own affairs, and assertion of independence from the Party. We must seriously study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the Party's basic line, criticize revisionism, the capitalist tendencies and the bourgeois world outlook, carry out continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and build our Party organizations at all levels into combat command posts for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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EQUALITY

Make the Revolutionary "Furnace" Burn More Briskly

- praising the comradely relations of equality

by

Chiao Chün-li (焦軍理)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 1, 1975)

Marxism tells us that the relations of one man with another in the political realm are a reflection of the relations of one man with another in the economic sphere or the relations of production. But the form of ownership of the means of production is the foundation of the relations of production that determine the position of people in production and their mutual relations. Our Party is a proletarian political party in close touch with the masses. Our army is the people's own army. Our political power is a revolutionary political power working for the people. The complete abolition of the system of private ownership and the ultimate realization of communism are the common objectives of this struggle that closely link up the army and the people, officers and men and those at the higher and lower levels in the revolutionary ranks, and dictate that their relations are relations of equality and comradely relations.

These comradely relations of equality in our revolutionary ranks have been personally fostered by Chairman Mao in the protracted revolutionary struggle. In "The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains," Chairman Mao said, "The Red Army is like a furnace." In this revolutionary furnace of the Red Army, there had appeared brand-new relations between one man and another. These relations took equality between the army and the people, equality between officers and men and equality between those at the higher and lower levels as a fundamental principle for handling the contradictions among the people. Hence there had appeared between the high and lower levels and between each other within the ranks of the Red Army the moving scene of brotherly affection, keeping in close touch, sharing joys and sorrows and fighting in unity.

Precisely through relying and developing these brand-new revolutionary comradely relations of equality, our Party and our army have united the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, toppled three big mountains, founded the new China and won one great victory after another.

Since the liberation of the whole country, we have set up the socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Due to the fundamental realization of the system of public ownership of the means of production, fundamental changes have occurred in the standing of people in production and their inter-relations. Just as Chairman Mao pointed out: "To overthrow the old social system and establish the new social system, i.e., the socialist system -- this is a great struggle and a great change in the socialist system and the relations between men." This change finds salient expression in the proletariat and the laboring people becoming the masters

and the slaves of the old society becoming the masters of the new society, thus providing a more solid foundation for carrying on and developing the kind of internal relations of equality in those years of revolutionary war. Meanwhile, through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat which is being deepened at the present, the broad masses of cadres have actively responded to Chairman Mao's call, resolutely followed the "May 7" road and participated in collective productive labor. This has held out still broader prospects toward narrowing down the three major differences, abolishing the concept of bourgeois right and further cementing the relations between the army and the people, between officers and men and between those at the higher and lower levels.

But it should also be noted that since socialist society has after all just emerged from the womb of the old society, it is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually inevitably still stamped with the birthmarks of the old society, and there is still the bourgeois right. In the inter-relations of people, due to the existence of bourgeois right, the concept of grades that does not adopt an equal attitude toward people, and the idea of privileged treatment will still find reflection in certain people. If we do not understand or inadequately understand, and even appreciate and go after the bourgeois right in the relations of people, then our bureaucratic airs will rise, and there is a possibility for us to turn the functions and powers handed us by the Party and the people for serving the people into privileges one cut above others and to use them as means for seeking private gains and an excuse to demand for special enjoyment in life. In this way, the comradely relations based on political equality will turn into the bourgeois relations of grades -- between the superior and the inferior and between the noble and the humble. The servants of the people will become overlords above the masses and the new bourgeois elements. The toppled landlord and bourgeois classes and ringleaders of the revisionist line like Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk will constantly make use of the extension of the bourgeois right to buy over those weak in their revolutionary will for the sake of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. They will use "enticement with offices, emoluments and favors" to befriend their confidants and to lure some personnel of state organs more seriously affected by the idea of bourgeois right into becoming overlords. This merits our vigilance.

Today, in the wave of enthusiasm for studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory throughout the country, we must carry on and develop the glorious revolutionary tradition of equality between the army and the people, between officers and men and between those at the higher and lower levels established in the Chingkang Mountains and make this "furnace" of the revolutionary ranks burn more briskly. This is also an important aspect for restricting the bourgeois right, criticizing the idea of bourgeois right, combating and preventing revisionism, and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, constantly raise our

awareness of continued revolution, gradually abolish the idea of bourgeois right, forever preserve the natural colors of the ordinary workers and energetically fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

MODEL TRUCK DRIVERS

Truck Driver Wins Race Against Time

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jul. 28, 1975)

truck driver liu chi-teh of the szechwan province transport company is engaged in a race against time. he has done seven years and eight months work in four years. firmly fixed in his mind is chairman mao's teaching that "to make china rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort."

the people locally call him "a man whose heart is set on the revolution."

demobilized from the people's liberation army in 1971, this young communist has since run his truck safely for 298,000 kilometres, with a saving of 26,900 litres of fuel and 1,800 yuan in repair costs.

in this way he has shown his revolutionary spirit, his death-defying determination. he rises early, turns in late, and sometimes sleeps in the driver's cabin. if his truck gets out of order, he does the repairs in the evening or at night so as not to encroach on the next day's run. he often says: "our revolutionary martyres sacrificed their lives for the liberation of mankind. what do a few hardships matter in building socialism."

in the course of time, he added a trailer to his truck to increase the load though this added to the difficulty of operating the truck and to the intensity of labour. one rainy day, driving a truckload of coal, he was unable to get up a slippery slope with the trailer. some people advised him to leave the trailer behind for the time being, but he refused, saying: "i want to try with the trailer and see if i can do it." he jumped down, disconnected the trailer, drove the truck to an even stretch of road, connected the trailer with the truck by a cable, and then pulled it up inch by inch. the whole operation took more than an hour, but he succeeded in his difficult endeavour.

born in a poor peasant family, liu chi-teh's spirit of whole-hearted service for the revolution comes from his conscientious study of chairman mao's works and his conscious remoulding of his world outlook. he has had to solve many difficulties in study because he is constantly on the move. in the past few years, he has studied chairman mao's "serve the people", "on correcting mistaken ideas in the party" and "on contradiction" many times.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius last year, with supreme revolutionary effort he fulfilled his annual target 175 days ahead of the planned time. but liu chi-teh was not satisfied with this achievement. he said: "the fulfilment of the plan is only the minimum which the party requires of us. we have to do more than the plan to realize our great revolutionary objectives." without any trace of relaxation, in november he created a new monthly record by running 12,133 ton-kilometres of short-distance transportation. in 1974 he more than doubled the fulfilment of the year's plan.

liu chi-teh is more than just a driver. when there is a shortage of workers he joins in loading and unloading the truck. on one occasion he even unloaded eight tons of chemical fertilizer all by himself.

liu chi-teh is highly economical with public property. when his padded overcoat was worn out, the leadership wanted to give him a new one according to the regulations. but he refused. someone said to him: "you have done a lot more than the state plan requires, save a lot of oil and, by sleeping in the cabin, you also saved the state a lot of boarding out subsidies. you are certainly entitled to a new overcoat." liu chi-teh replied: "to save for the state is right and proper, while waste, however small, is not right." when his truck is being repaired, he goes around picking up even single screws or nails. he even sweeps up the coal dust left in the truck after transporting coal, saying: "coal is the grain of industry, and every shovelful of coal dust should be made to serve socialism."

FISHING PORT

Talien -- A Thriving Fishing Port

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 29, 1975)

the biggest fishing port in northern china has taken shape in talien bay off the city of luta at the southern tip of the liaotung peninsula. before liberation, this ice-free port on the yellow sea was a bare stretch of sandy beach at low tide.

following the founding of the people's republic, the luta marine products company was formed with big state appropriations for building fishing vessels and modern port facilities. steel-hulled boats have gradually replaced the old wooden ones. now the total horsepower of the company's four fishing fleets is 13 times that in the early post-liberation days. the fishing wharves can berth several hundred large fishing vessels. ice works with an annual capacity of 60,000 tons and a 10,000-ton cold storage have been built.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, workers at the talien fishing port have successfully mechanized or automated the processes of unloading, sorting, freezing and storing, in line with chairman mao's teaching about self-reliance and hard struggle.

the mechanized fishing net factory, built self-reliantly during the cultural revolution, can satisfy all the needs of the marine products company. new net-weaving machines built by the workers in recent years have raised efficiency 40 times.

in keeping with the developing production, the luta marine products company has built a repair plant capable of handling 500 ships a year, saving both money and time for the maintenance of the company's fleets.

fishermen at talien have adopted advanced equipment and technique to increase production and ensure safety. these include navigation and fish-finding instruments, two-way radios and radarsets. fishing techniques have developed from trawling to whaling and deep-water lighting seining so as to better exploit marine fishery resources.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Inter-Factory Technical Cooperation in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jul. 29, 1975)

parallel with the study movement on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a mass technical cooperation campaign is accelerating industrial production in changchun city, kirin province, northeast china.

the campaign started last year with the formation of a worker-cadre-technician group to tackle technical problems. model workers and workers outstanding in technical innovations in various branches of industry and transport played a leading role.

today the group includes more than 700 people. coming from different trades and departments, they work in cooperation to crack hard nuts in the fields of foundry, forging, electro-plating, heat treatment, machining, welding, etc. the socialist cooperation is showing fruitful results not only in solving technical problems, but also in popularizing advanced experience and training technical personnel.

organized by the changchun trade union council, the campaign has proved a good method for bringing into play all positive factors and the collective wisdom of the workers, accelerating production and construction and training working class technicians with both socialist consciousness and expertise.

the group toured industrial and mining enterprises in the city to help them solve problems. it helped a woodworking shop mechanize its working process. making wooden shuttles and other parts for textile machines, the shop depended mainly on manual labour. today, its output has at least doubled.

in the past year, the group has helped nearly 100 factories in changchun solve 1,100 technical problems.

when the workers, cadres and technicians innovated a submerged salt bath for heat treatment at the changchun motor vehicle plant, the city's technical cooperation group called a meeting on the spot, gave lectures and helped some 50 factories remodel their salt baths. the submerged salt bath increases efficiency, saves electricity and ensures stable temperature and quality of work.

last year the city trade union council also organized a team to popularize advanced cutting tools among city and suburban factories and people's communes.

the city trade union council has helped factories train more than 600 technicians and technical workers in the past year. it has conducted 14 training courses on heat treatment, boiler, electronics, foundry, etc. attended by 5,000 people. the courses combine theory with practice, lectures with demonstrations, and help the workers solve practical problems and acquire new skills.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Shanghai Factories Adopt Measures Against Summer Heat

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 28, 1975)

factories in china's biggest industrial city of shanghai have taken various effective measures to control high temperatures and prevent heat-stroke.

in early april physical check-ups were conducted among the workers working under high temperatures. those unfit to work in high-temperature shops were transferred to other jobs and those not in good health were given lighter assignments. the leadership of the shanghai no. 1 iron and steel plant called a meeting of workers' family members to seek their advice on summer heat control.

at the end of june, inspection groups, mainly composed of people of anti-epidemic stations in various districts with the participation of medical workers and leading cadres of production units, toured more than two hundred units, looking into the heat-control work. these units covered metallurgical, machine-building, electrical-engineering, light, chemical, handicraft, textile and shipping industries.

since summer set in, more and more leading cadres have gone to work at high-temperature workshops and check heat-control measures. leading cadres of the hsinhu iron and steel plant, together with its logistics department, had the composition of cold drinks improved according to workers' opinions. they helped make a new cold drink and served it in the workshops.

many units made technical innovations to lessen labour intensity and improve working conditions as part of the effort to deal with summer heat. the shanghai no. 31 cotton mill improved 95

per cent of its equipment, which greatly keep down workshop temperature and reduce labour intensity. the seamless tubes shop of the shanghai no. 1 iron and steel plant renovated the roll piercing mill so that the operators can now control it from a distance. the no. 3 thermos-flasks factory made 32 pieces of anti-high-temperature equipment, including electronic devices to control the glass-melting bath and the mixture feeder.

canteens in many factories have tried by every means to improve the quality and variety of food for the workers.

cold drinks are provided free to workers working under high temperatures and, during the heat spell between june 16 and september 15, special dishes and soup are served every day, free of charge.

work hours are shortened at all the factories operating under high temperatures.

medical workers and logistics personnel of many factories make a point of visiting high-temperature workshops, carrying with them medicines, cold drinks and cakes.

doctors and nurses from municipal hospitals also tour factories to help with heat-control.

the city's commercial departments supplied various factories with materials for making cold drinks and articles for labour protection long before summer was due. they sent people to look into the workers' needs and tried to meet them as much as possible.

to ensure that the workers concentrate on production during the high-temperature season, nurseries run by factories and neighbourhoods render round-the-clock services. children can be put in and picked up at any time of the day.

COTTON CULTURE

China's Cotton Growers Strengthen Field Management

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1975)

cadres and commune members in china's cotton-producing areas, seizing the present important period of the plant's growth, are intensifying field management. most of the cotton fields across the country are in luxuriant growth, with the plants laden with buds and squares. in some places the plants are already blossoming or bearing bolls.

a long spell of rain and low temperature this year struck part of the cotton-growing areas in the yangtze river basin, in north and northwest china. some of the cotton seedlings were rotting away and dying. but the cadres and commune members in these areas, while paying attention to the production of grain and other economic crops, did everything to drain the cotton fields and replant seedlings, and ensured a full stand of crop.

during the busy summer harvesting and sowing season, the communes and brigades set aside enough work force to tend the crop, killing insects, hoeing, fertilizing and watering the cotton fields.

in warmer southern china, sowing was done earlier than usual, the land was deeply cultivated when the shoots came up, and a heavy doze of fertilizer was applied during the flowering period, so that the cotton plants grow faster and bear more bolls. large-scale irrigation and drainage projects have been built to cope with waterlogging and dry spells that are apt to visit the south alternately. the water-conservancy works completed in nantung and yencheng prefectures in kiangsu province last winter through this spring amounted to 450 million cubic metres of earth and stone work, 200 million cubic metres more than that done in the same 1974 period.

the cotton-growing areas in northern china concentrated on sinking pump wells and building ancillary projects in the light of long dry spells in the past few years. hopei and honan provinces alone brought another 160,000 hectares of cotton fields under irrigation. at the same time, the cotton-growing areas accummulated a large amount of farmyard manure.

scientific experiments with mass participation are under way in all cotton-producing areas. advanced techniques of cultivation have been extensively adopted. an estimated 240,000 hectares were sown by transplanting cotton seedlings this year.

FARMING METHODS

Chinghai Province Changes Farming Methods

(NCNA-English Sining, Jul. 29, 1975)

growing two or three crops instead of one in a year, commune peasants in northwest china's chinghai province have steadily increased grain output since 1972.

chinghai is located on the chinghai-tibet plateau with a low temperature and a short frost-free period. grain yield used to be low.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pacesetter in agriculture, swept through the province's farming areas. determined to build socialism faster, commune cadres and peasants plunged into large-scale water conservancy construction and expanded the irrigation area year after year, paving the way for changes in farming methods. instead of following the beaten track, commune peasants experimented with inter-planting, catch-cropping and multiple-cropping with the help of agronomists and applied their experience on a wider scale. the inter-planted and catch-cropped area reached 5,000 hectares in 1974.

maize and soyabean are sown as catch-crops on wheat fields while barley, broad beans or rapeseed is interplanted with potatoes, and double or triple cropping has replaced single cropping for a full utilization of farmland and crop-growing seasons. the chuankou commune increased its interplanted or multiple-cropped area to over 420 hectares and its average per-hectare yield to 7.5 tons in 1974.

GOOD HARVESTS

South China County Gathers Good Early Rice Crop

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 29, 1975)

chiungchung county on the hainan island, south china, has reaped an early rice harvest 30 percent bigger than that of last year. the per-hectare yield is six tons, also a 30 percent increase. among the 600 production brigades in the county, 100 have achieved 7.5 tons per hectare.

inhabited by people of li, miao and han nationalities, the county nestles in the wuchih mountains in the central part of the island. before liberation, the people there used the slash-and-burn method in farming, and grain output used to be only 0.8 tons per hectare.

in recent years, the county launched a mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the cadres and peasants relied on their collective strength and undertook water-control construction on a large scale. the communes and brigades improved low-yielding fields and built an efficient irrigation-and-drainage network. a mass campaign in the county last spring provided the 5,600 hectares of early rice with an ample supply of manure. since last winter leading county cadres have gone to work in communes and brigades, sum up the experience of the peasants in winning high crop yield and spread it throughout the county.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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SOUTHEAST ASIA

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Soviet Social-Imperialists Harbor Ambitious Designs on Southeast Asia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1975)

of late, the soviet social-imperialists have been hawking feverishly their "asian collective security system" in southeast asia. this is a new move on the part of the soviet union to take the place of the united states and establish hegemony in southeast asia by taking advantage of the u.s. defeat and withdrawal from indochina and its strategic readjustment in asia.

soviet envoys in southeast asian countries have been profuse in their statements while soviet newspapers and radio moscow have been loudly acclaiming the "asian collective security system", which has been rejected by the southeast asian countries for years, as a talisman that would turn southeast asia into "a region of lasting peace". a tass commentary on july 21 boastfully described "the conference on security and cooperation in europe" as an "example for other parts of the world, including asia", and made known the soviet intent to make use of the influence of the helsinki conference in peddling what they called "collective security on the asian continent". particularly noteworthy is that the soviet authorities have linked the "asian collective security system" with neutralization of southeast asia proposed by the five member countries of the association of southeast asian nations (asean). in an attempt to mix the fictitious with the genuine, they alleged that the two "have many points in common with regard to the objective of safeguarding the security of asia" and are "consonant with" each other. the soviet eagerness to put the whole of southeast asia under soviet domination is revealed by their insistence that after the end of the indochina war, acceptance of their "asian collective security system" is "particularly realistic" and "urgent".

what "common points" and "consonance" are there between the soviet "asian collective security system" and neutralization of southeast asia? a cursory comparison and analysis of the two will show up the sinister designs of the soviet union as a superpower against southeast asia.

it is well known that neutralization of southeast asia was formally proposed at the asean foreign ministers' meeting in kuala lumpur in 1971. the "kuala lumpur declaration" signed by the foreign ministers of malaysia, the philippines, thailand, singapore and indonesia clearly announces that the five countries are determined to make southeast asia "a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, free from any form or manner of interference by outside powers". this was later reiterated time and again by leaders of the five countries who declared their resolve to make the whole of southeast asia "a region free from the contention and conflicts of all big powers", to put "an end to foreign interference in our internal affairs" and to "establish regional cooperation and build a new southeast asia free from foreign domination and influence". in order to bring about neutralization of southeast asia, the five asean countries have for years forged closer relations among themselves, strengthened their economic cooperation, actively developed their friendship and cooperation with the other third world countries and, together with them, conducted a just struggle against superpower hegemonism and power politics and for safeguarding their national independence, sovereignty and economic interests. this shows that the proposal for a zone of neutrality in southeast asia reflects the desire of the countries and people of southeast asia to free themselves from superpower interference and control and has thus won the sympathy and support of the vast third world countries.

the "asian collective security system" dished up by the soviet social-imperialists under the signboard of "peace" and "security" serves only their policy of aggression and expansion, and their purpose of contending with the united states for hegemony in asia dividing the asian countries, and placing the medium and small countries in asia under their sphere of influence. lenin said: "we judge a person not by what he says or thinks of himself but by his actions." so let us have a look at the facts about the soviet threat and sabotage of the independence and sovereignty of southeast asian countries.

for many years, the soviet social-imperialists have been ambitiously trying to secure military bases in southeast asia. in their quest for sea supremacy, they have dispatched large numbers of warships to ply between the pacific and the indian ocean to show their flag, threatening the peace and security of the southeast asian countries. their insistence on "internationalization" of and "free passage" through, the malacca strait is an outstanding instance of their practice of trampling upon the sovereignty of the southeast asian countries. as early as 1969, malaysia and indonesia declared a 12-nautical-mile territorial sea to ensure their

sovereignty over the malacca strait. in 1971, the governments of malaysia, indonesia and singapore issued a joint statement declaring their joint control of the malacca and singapore straits. however, disregarding the sovereignty of the strait countries, the soviet union stubbornly insisted on the right of its warships to "free passage" through the malacca strait. soviet fleets on many occasions sailed in the territorial waters of the malacca strait countries as if on the high seas. this lays bare the expansionist designs and hegemonic stand of the soviet social-imperialists.

to achieve its objectives of expansion and penetration, the soviet union is stepping up its espionage activities in the southeast asian countries, collecting political, economic and military information, cultivating pro-soviet forces and interfering in the internal affairs of these countries. the thai journal "student" reveals that "there are some 500 russians on duty as intelligence agents in the southeast asian countries." official thai sources disclosed on july 10 that the number of soviet spies in thailand has more than trebled since the u.s. defeat in indochina. soviet spy ships have intruded into the territorial waters of southeast asian countries to collect information. in the first half of this year alone, there were three illegal soviet intrusions into indonesian territorial waters. the military commander of nusatenggara region was forced to prohibit all soviet crews from going ashore and to take measures against their illegal activities.

the soviet authorities have all along endeavoured to scuttle the proposal for neutralization of southeast asia. in 1971, shortly after the "kuala lumpur declaration" was signed by the five asean foreign ministers, it was slandered and attacked by the soviet union which asserted that the proposal "provides no answer to the problem of security of that continent", and that turning this area into a zone of peace and neutrality "cannot be implemented without a reliable system of guarantees". "the china press", a malaysian paper, said pointedly that the southeast asia neutralization proposal's being described sarcastically as "a battle on paper" "shows that in the mind of the soviet union, there is no place for any proposal from other nation or group of nations except 'brezhnevism'".

but now the soviet union has made an about-face and claimed that the neutralization proposal is "in consonance" with its "asian collective security system". does not this change in the soviet tune provide food for deep thought?

the proposal for neutralization of southeast asia

and the "asian collective security system" are two diametrically opposite ideas. there can be nothing "in common" or "in consonance" between them. the design of the soviet union is, as it itself admitted, to have the neutralization proposal "included in the framework of the idea of an asian collective security system". in fact, the soviet attempt is to place the southeast asian countries in the orbit of the soviet-hatched "asian collective security system".

today, the southeast asian peoples are daily awakening. they are increasingly aware that the bitter rivalry between the two superpowers, especially the intensifying soviet social-imperialist expansion and penetration in southeast asia, are the root cause of turbulence in the region. the thai weekly "mahanakon" in an article by its editorial board points out: "the fact that thailand demands a u.s. pull-out does not mean that she will open her door to the soviet security system." the brezhnev clique's attempt to use the "asian collective security system" as a bait to lure asian countries into the soviet trap shows that brezhnev and his like have underestimated the wisdom of the asian people, it says. another thai paper, "athipat reporter", says that soviet social-imperialism, like a hungry tiger hiding for a long time and now coming out, is more ferocious than the decaying u.s. imperialism.

a philippine paper, "the orient news", says that the kremlin's sinister designs cannot be covered up. "public opinion in asia has ever more clearly seen through the essence of the 'asian collective security system'," it says.

a malaysian paper, "kuang hua yit pao", says editorially that the real aim of the soviet union in trying to set up an "asian collective security system" is to contend with the other superpower for hegemony in asia. "many asian countries have stated publicly that they 'don't approve', 'won't participate', 'can't accept' or 'aren't interested' in the 'asian collective security system'."

the southeast asian countries have seen through the soviet scheme of taking the place of the united states and lording it over southeast asia. they are maintaining high vigilance and are determined to prevent the occurrence of such a situation in which the tiger is let in through the back door while the wolf is repelled through the front gate.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: "Guard Against the Tiger at the Back Door While Repelling the Wolf Through the Front Gate"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1975)

following are excerpts from a commentary by jen ku-ping carried in the "people's daily" today:

the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, are engaged in a frantic struggle for hegemony in the world. there is no tranquility wherever their rivalry takes place. the soviet revisionist social-imperialists are particularly avaricious and their tentacles stretch far and wide.

of late, new changes have taken place in southeast asia. with the support of the people throughout the world, the heroic indochinese peoples, through a prolonged courageous struggle, have finally defeated the u.s. imperialists and compelled them to withdraw from indochina. the u.s. aggressive force is also greatly weakened in the whole of southeast asia. the soviet revisionist social-imperialists jump at this opportunity and try in every way to worm their way into the region to take the place of the united states. this reminds one of an old chinese saying: letting the tiger in through the back door while repelling the wolf through the front gate. this deserves the attention of all.

southeast asia not only is rich in natural resources, but also occupies an important strategic position. besides europe, which is the major arena of their contention with the u.s. imperialists, the soviet revisionists also cast covetous eyes on southeast asia, eager to swallow it up at one gulp. the soviet revisionists' expansion in southeast asia is an important step in their quest for hegemony in the indian ocean, the pacific and the whole world.

the soviet revisionist social-imperialists are swindling in southeast asia under the signboard of "socialism" and "natural ally". while clamouring that there is no "vacuum" in southeast asia, they are eagerly expanding their influence in that region, acting in all earnest to fill what they regard as a "vacuum".

one imperialist power has withdrawn in defeat, another is taking its place. this is not the first time in the history of asia and africa that the tiger arrives when the wolf is gone. in the middle east, when british and french influence was greatly weakened after world war two, the u.s. imperialists were there to fill the so-called "vacuum". but even when the u.s.

imperialist force was not yet driven away, the soviet revisionists infiltrated the region in a big way. not long after india freed itself from british colonial rule, the united states extended its influence into that country in the name of providing "aid". thereafter, the soviet revisionists elbowed out the united states, intensifying their plunder and control of india and plunging the indian people into abysmal misery. after the japanese aggressors met with its disastrous defeat in 1945, the u.s. imperialists made their way into southeast asia which was made a u.s. sphere of influence. the same is true of indochina. when the french withdrew upon the conclusion of the 1954 geneva agreements, the yankees arrived at their heels. now, more and more people are aware that many third world countries are facing the danger of "letting the tiger in through the back door while repelling the wolf through the front gate".

the southeast asian people who have accumulated rich experience in their protracted struggle against imperialism will never allow history to repeat itself. the proposal on establishing a zone of peace and neutrality in southeast asia put forward by the southeast asian countries in recent years is in accord with the national interests of these countries and reflects the desire of the southeast asian countries and people to safeguard their sovereignty and independence and to oppose the contention between the two hegemonic powers.

the world today is no longer one where tigers and wolves can run amuck. the historical current of the world people's struggle against hegemony is rolling onward irresistibly. the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, are beset with difficulties at home and abroad and are in an impasse. although the tiger of the north is baring its fangs, it is very weak essentially. so long as the southeast asian people get united, strengthen their unity with the people of asia and the world, and wage a firm struggle against superpower aggression and expansion and for safeguarding their sovereignty and national independence, they will certainly win victory after victory.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Health Minister Fetes Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jul. 28, 1975)

algerian minister of health omar boudjellab gave a reception here today in honour of the sixth chinese medical team which arrived recently.

boudjellab said at the reception that the chinese medical teams working in algeria have made contributions to the deepening of friendship between the people of algeria and china.

prior to the reception, the algerian minister had a cordial and friendly conversation with wang ting-ping, head, and hsu hong, deputy-head, of the sixth chinese medical team and wang hsuan-chun, head of the fifth chinese medical team.

other high-ranking officials of the algerian health ministry and chinese charge d'affaires ad interim hou teh-chang were also present at the reception.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Basketball Teams Play First Friendly Matches in Argentina

(NCNA-English Buenos Aires, Jul. 28, 1975)

the chinese young men and women basketball teams played their first friendly matches here with argentina's men's and women's basketball teams this evening.

the gymnasium where the matches were held was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries. the performances of the two countries' sportsmen won warm applause from the 4,000 spectators. the chinese women's team beat the host team 90:51 and argentina's men's team defeat the chinese team 87:79.

rodolfo traversi, deputy-secretary of sports of the ministry of social welfare, and pacazzochi horacio, president of argentina's basketball confederation, watched the matches. chinese ambassador to argentina cheng wei-chih was also present.

at the invitation of argentina's basketball confederation, the chinese teams led by chou chih-tung and his deputy yi feng arrived in this country yesterday after winding up their friendly visit to mexico.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

"China-Week" Exhibition Held in Australia

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jul. 29, 1975)

a "china-week" exhibition sponsored by the victoria branch of the australia-china society closed in melbourne on july 26.

since its opening on july 21, the exhibition drew over 6,500 visitors from melbourne and towns in remote areas as far as 250 kilometres away.

the visitors showed a keen interest in models of tachai and taching, photos depicting china's achievements in socialist construction, china-made machines and handicrafts.

during the week, australian friends who had visited china gave lectures on medicine, women, trade unions, and working and living conditions in new china in contrast with old china. "the white-haired girl", "the red detachment of women", "red flag canal" and other chinese films were shown.

geoffrey stillwell, national president of the australia-china society, and chu chi-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in australia, made speeches at the opening ceremony and were present at the closing ceremony. jack lazarus, president of the victoria branch of the australia-china society, said at the closing ceremony that the exhibition had further promoted mutual understanding between the peoples of australia and china.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Prime Minister Gives Dinner to Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Brussels, Jul. 27, 1975)

prime minister loo tindemans gave a dinner in his official residence on friday in honour of chinese ambassador li lien-pi.

among those present on the occasion were edouard grandry, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs, and other members of the belgian delegation who accompanied the prime minister during his visit to china.

prime minister tindemans and ambassador li lien-pi had a friendly conversation at the dinner.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chad Ambassador to China Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1975)

chad ambassador to china m' bailaou naimbaye lossimian left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Men's Volleyball Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1975)

the egyptian men's volleyball delegation led by nasef salim wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

while in china, the egyptian men's volleyball delegation visited peking, chengchow and sian.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokuma Utsunomiya Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1975)

tokuma utsunomiya, diet member of the japanese liberal democratic party, and his secretary yasushi murakami left here by air for home this afternoon at the end of their friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-president chang hsiang-shan and secretary-general sun ping-hua of the china-japan friendship association and japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa.

tokuma utsunomiya gave a farewell banquet here yesterday evening.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Peking Reception Honors Kuwaiti National Football Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1975)

the chinese football association gave a banquet this evening in honour of the kuwaiti national football delegation led by a.a. m.a. rasheed now on a friendly visit to china.

among those present were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association, and chinese football players.

omar fahad al-omar, charge d'affaires ad interim of the kuwaiti embassy here, was present.

at the banquet which was marked by expressions of friendship between the two peoples and sportsmen of china and kuwait, li feng-lou and rasheed expressed in their speeches the wish that sports exchanges and cooperation between the two countries would consolidate and grow constantly.

the kuwaiti guests arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Football Team Ends Visit to New Zealand

(NCNA-English Wellington, Jul. 27. 1975)

the chinese football team led by yu wen-huai concluded its visit to new zealand and left for fiji today.

seeing the team off at the airport were r.a. kelly, chairman of the new zealand football association, c.r. howell, national president of the new zealand-china society, and representatives of overseas chinese residing in the country.

the chinese footballers played their last friendly match with the new zealand team in christchurch yesterday. among the spectators were t.m. mcguigan, minister of health, and hamish hay, mayor of christchurch.

the chinese team arrived in new zealand on july 17. its first friendly match with the new zealand team in auckland on july 20 was attended by r.j. tizard, deputy prime minister, v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, and c.j. dempsey, secretary of the oceanian football confederation.

minister of health t.m. mcguigan gave a reception in honour of the chinese team in the parliament building on july 22. among those present were s.a. whitehead, speaker of the house of representatives, and r.d. muldoon, leader of the opposition.

another reception was given on july 24 by shih chiao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy. among the guests were deputy prime minister r.j. tizard and three other cabinet ministers. michael fowler, mayor of wellington, and representatives of sports organizations and the new zealand-china society also attended.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese and Other Asian Table Tennis Delegations Leave Nigeria for Home

(NCNA-English Lagos, Jul. 28, 1975)

the chinese table tennis delegation led by sung chung left here for home this morning after taking part in the second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

leaving on the same plane were also the table tennis delegations of the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the lao patriotic front, nepal and pakistan.

they were seen off at the airport by a. efunkoya, member of the organizing committee of the second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament and chairman of the nigeria table tennis association.

present on the occasion were also chinese ambassador to nigeria feng yu-chiu and charge d'affaires ad interim of the pakistani embassy here khadim husain memon.

a chinese table tennis team formed by some members of the chinese table tennis delegation and headed by li fu-jung already left here yesterday for a friendly visit to senegal.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation to AAA Tournament Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1975)

the chinese table tennis delegation led by sung chung returned here today after taking part in the second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in lagos, nigeria.

arriving on the same plane were the table tennis delegations of the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the lao patriotic front and nepal.

they were welcomed at the airport by chao cheng-hung, chairman of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of departments concerned, including li heng, shen wei-liang, hsu yin-sheng, chou cheng and fu chao-lou.

diplomatic envoys of nigeria, the d.p.r.k., the d.r.v.n., the r.s.v.n. and nepal accredited to china were also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Insurance Corporation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1975)

the pakistan insurance corporation delegation led by nasim ahmed khan, managing director of the corporation, left here for home today at the end of a friendly visit to china.

the delegation arrived in peking on july 20. keng tao-ming, general manager of the people's insurance company of china, met and had business talks with the delegation.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1975)

peruvian ambassador to china cesar espejo romero and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the national day of the republic of peru.

among those present were minister of the first ministry of machine building li shui-ching, minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army hsiang chung-hua, and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Public Health Minister Meets Philippine Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1975)

chinese minister of public health liu hsiang-ping met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the philippine medical delegation led by pacifico e. marcos, president of the philippine medical association with antonio c. oposa, president of the philippine medical care committee as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were chang chih-chiang, leading member of the chinese medical association, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1975)

the romanian tourist group led by gheorghe banica, director of the office of education under the ministry of tourism of romania, concluded its visit to china and left peking for home yesterday.

while in china, the romanian guests visited peking, shanghai, hangchow, shenyang, anshan and talien. they were honoured at a banquet given by cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Chinese-Aid Rice Project Handed Over to Rwanda

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1975)

a ceremony of handing over a paddy rice project built with chinese aid to rwanda was held in kigali on july 23, according to a report from that city.

rwandan minister of agriculture and livestock breeding frederic nzamurambaho and chinese ambassador to rwanda huang shih-hsieh signed the hand-over certificates and made speeches.

attending the ceremony were high-ranking rwandan officials, diplomats from the chinese embassy and members of the chinese paddy rice technical team working there.

the project was built in accordance with an economic technical cooperation agreement signed between the two governments in may 1972. over the past three years, thanks to the cooperation of the agro-technicians of the two countries and the efforts made by rwandan peasants, per-unit output in the project increased 42.6 per cent and total output 44.2 per cent as compared with those before the cooperation between the two countries. favourable conditions for developing paddy rice have been created with the training of 123 rwandan agro-technicians, establishment of independent accounting, making up for the deficits and accumulation of funds.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Acting President Receives People's Bank Delegation of China

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jul. 28, 1975)

hussein kulmie afrah, acting president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, this morning received and had a cordial talk with the delegation of the people's bank of china led by chen hsi-yu, president of the bank.

present on the occasion were farah wais, governor of the somali central bank; mohamud jama, president of the development bank; sherif ben abu, general manager of the national commercial bank, and other officials.

chinese ambassador to somalia chang shih-chieh was also present.

the chinese delegation arrived here on the afternoon of july 25 for a visit to somalia.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Merchandised Soviet Society

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1975)

the soviet union under the rule of the brezhnev renegade clique is an out-and-out merchandised society, not a "developed socialist" society as vaunted. as a result of the all-round restoration of capitalism and the enforcement of bourgeois dictatorship in the soviet union by the soviet revisionist renegade clique, the former socialist state-run enterprises owned by the whole people have gradually degenerated into state monopoly capitalist enterprises, and the socialist collective economy into a capitalist economy under the control of state monopoly capitalism. the relationship of commodity and money has infiltrated into all realms and every cell of the society and the whole soviet society presents itself as "an immense accumulation of commodities".

not long after the victory of the october revolution, the great lenin, taking into consideration of the objective fact that for a given period under socialism the relationship of commodity and money will inevitably exist, repeatedly stressed that while making use of the relationship of commodity and money, the soviet regime must be particularly vigilant against and prevent the emergence and growth of capitalism from such a relationship. in the "instructions of the council of labour and defence to local soviet bodies" in 1921, lenin stressed that "the workers' state" must "keep within the proper bounds and control" capitalist relationships and that "the thing to do at present is to make a close study of their dimensions and devise suitable methods (not restrictive, or rather, not prohibitive) of state control and accountancy".

since their advent to power, the khrushchov-brezhnev renegade clique has openly betrayed lenin's teaching and called for unrestricted expansion of relationships of commodity and money. khrushchov took the lead in advocating that "the principle of free trade of products should be gradually expanded to all economic departments".

after the brezhnev clique started its "economic reforms", soviet economists vigorously propagated all-cut development of relationships of commodity and money, declaring that "the ruble is the locomotive", "the motive force of the development of society" and the "leverage of the national economy".

the soviet revisionist renegade clique has put all this into action. it has adopted a series of resolutions and regulations abolishing all restrictions on the circulation of commodities and giving unlimited scope to commodity exchange. this found expression first of all in the free trade of means of production. way back in 1955, the supreme soviet decided to abolish a stipulation it passed in 1951 prohibiting the sale and exchange of unused equipment and materials. in 1957, a system of direct transaction between producers and commercial units was introduced. in 1959, the soviet revisionists decided to repeal the unified and planned distribution of some important means of production including trucks, tractors and electrical machinery, permitting their free marketing. according to "the regulations for state-run socialist productive enterprises" of 1965, enterprises are free to buy or sell surplus means of production and lease buildings and equipment not in use for the time being. there are free markets everywhere in the soviet union where a wide range of means of production are on sale, such as lathes, cranes, generators, petroleum, seamless tubes, meters and even railway engines. in the countryside, the 1969 new "standard regulations for collective farms" empowers the chairmen of collective farms to dispose of their farm's property and funds, and to trade freely in farm machinery and other means of production. the "land law principle" adopted by the supreme soviet in 1968 goes so far as to authorize collective farms to transfer or lease in a disguised form their "state-owned" land. speculation is openly encouraged, to wit, "the regulations on standards of collective farm markets" which say that "no restriction and adjustment of the market prices are to be made" and that "it is forbidden in the market to ask the seller for documents certifying that the goods are produced by him."

the abolition of all restrictions over free markets has brought an unprecedented boom to rural private "side occupations" and urban and rural free markets.

sometimes, the soviet revisionist press carries reports about the new bourgeois elements, pretending that the soviet revisionist authorities are combating and checking them. in fact, these new bourgeois elements in the form of speculators and profiteers, underground factory owners, and farm and ranch owners are precisely the products of the revisionist line pushed by tho soviet revisionist authorities. the

brezhnev clique is both the biggest bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie and the political representative of the newly emerging bourgeoisie in the soviet union.

"profit in command" and "material incentive" are the major manifestations of the relationship of commodity and money in the management and administration of enterprises. khrushchov, brezhnev and company took the lead in advocating that "the significance of profit and profit-making should be stressed" and that "profit-making is playing an important and ever bigger role in the socialist economy". the soviet revisionist press also parroted that "the direct and special aim of enterprises practising business accounting is to make maximum profits" and that "to gain maximum profits is one of the most important principles of socialist management and administration". in short, to run an enterprise is to make money and making money means everything. marx pointed out when he elucidated the objectives of capitalist production: "production of surplus-value is the absolute law of this mode of production." for the soviet revisionist bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie, "nothing exists in this world, except for the sake of money, itself not excluded. it knows no bliss save that of rapid gain."

the soviet revisionist renegade clique regards "material incentive" as the chief means of developing production. spurred on by "profit in command" and "material incentive", agents of the bureaucrat bourgeoisie, who put the leadership of soviet revisionist enterprises into their own hands, pay no attention at all to the development of production and people's life but consider the seizure of maximum profits to be the major objective and highest principle of running enterprises. the principle of profit predominates over the direction and quantity of their production. they work in a big way for big profit, make smaller efforts for smaller profit and quit when there is no profit to make. even the soviet paper "izvestia" has to admit: "giving no consideration to market demands, certain factory leaders stop turning out products badly needed by the people" "for the simple reason that these products make low profit". with the steady rise in profit, the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie has become increasingly ruthless in its exploitation of soviet workers. statistics show that in 1973, the rate of exploitation in soviet industrial departments reached as high as some 200 per cent, more than double that of those industrial departments under tsarist russia in 1908.

the reducing of labour force once again into commodity constitutes an important gauge of the merchandised soviet society today and of the all-

round restoration of capitalism in the soviet union. soviet workers and farm members, who were once masters of enterprises and farms, have again been reduced to the status of the exploited and oppressed and hired slaves eking out an existence by selling their labour. the soviet journal "voprosy ekonomiki" (no. 7, 1967) declared bluntly: "labour force is commodity under socialism." there are so-called "residents' conditions and employment bureaux" in different parts of the soviet union today. in plain language, they are labour force exchanges: whenever the working people want to sell their labour, they go there to register their names. the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist elements who want to hire workers also go there. such labour force exchanges serve as go-betweens to strike a bargain. the soviet newspaper "soviet lithuan" disclosed last june that such exchanges exist in five major cities and two development centres in the lithuanian republic. last year, they recruited workers for over 1,000 enterprises and organisations or found employers for tens of thousands of residents. another soviet newspaper "communist tajik" revealed last may that since its establishment in 1969, a "residents' conditions and employment bureau" has been patronised by over 58,000 persons for employment and 43,000 of them have been hired by "enterprises and organisations".

following the practice of western capitalists, the soviet revisionist bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie has time and again put in advertisements in newspapers to recruit workers and staff. some wanted professor-section heads while others wanted worker-technicians. some preferred "bachelor workers" and others "pledge to provide cozy living quarters" as a bait. once admitted to a plant, a worker has only one obligation to fulfil, namely, "work harder and harder", to quote the words of brezhnev. what the privileged bourgeois stratum which controls the enterprises is hankering after is to extract more surplus-value from the soviet workers.

in the soviet union today, not only means of production and labour force have been merchandised but as money has penetrated the political and cultural fields, rank, degree and diplomas have been turned into commodities. putting up ranks for sale has become a common practice. the plenary session of the soviet revisionist party of an union republic had to admit that "embezzlement, buying over, bribe and other corrupt practices have permeated the cadre policy". "some tricky and corrupt elements and racketeers have wormed their way into leading positions by illegal means." some "party, state and economy organs" are filled with "careerists and persons guilty of corruption and bribe." in recent years there have appeared such "factories" turning out forged diplomas, fake scholars and sham science doctors.

the soviet newspaper "izvestia" disclosed that there is a "factory" with 5-6 members specially making forged diplomas of the soviet institutes or colleges of trade, commerce, ship-building, engineering, etc. the "factory" has sold out several hundred "diplomas" in two years at the price of over one thousand rubles apiece. this year's 23rd issue of the soviet newspaper "literary gazette" admitted that the economics joint committee of the national university of yakuty was a "factory" specially "turning out false scholars and spurious science doctors."

the phenomenon of women being regarded as commodities under capitalist system has reappeared in the soviet union today. prostitution is becoming ever more serious. trading marriage and polygamy are in vogue in many regions throughout the country. the newspaper "izvestia" disclosed that in moscow there is such an "occupation" -- "lending out husbands" and "lending out wives". divorce has become more and more common because of the instability of family relations. official figures quoted by the newspaper "literary gazette" in 1969 showed that the ratio of marriage and divorce registrations for 1950 was 100 to 3; for 1960, 100 to 10; and for 1967, 100 to 30. the soviet journal "voprosy ekonomiki" revealed that the ratio for 1972 was 100 to 33.3. thus the soviet union has become a country with the highest rate of divorce in the world.

in a word, in the soviet union today money is "all-powerful" and everything has been turned into commodity. it "has left remaining no other nexus between man and man than naked self-interest, than callous 'cash payment.'"

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Tunisian Volleyball Delegation

(NCNA-English Tunis, Jul. 28, 1975)

chinese ambassador hou yeh-feng gave a reception here this evening in honour of the tunisian volleyball delegation which had returned from china.

present at the reception were director of sports of the tunisian ministry of youth and sports mahmoud chehata, president of the african volleyball federation chadly zouiten, president of the tunisian volleyball association noureddine skandrani, vice-president of the tunisian volleyball association and head of the tunisian volleyball delegation to china ben slimane mohamed and members of the delegation.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Cultural Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1975)

the cultural delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by minister of culture hoang minh giam left here by air this morning to tour southern parts of china in the company of wang man-tien, a leading member of the chinese ministry of culture.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chinese minister of culture yu hui-yung and leading members of departments concerned lu jen-min, sung chih-chiang, wu chung-chao, liu chi-ping, chen han-po and hsiao teh.

present were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy here, and le quang ngoc, second secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

during its stay in peking, the cultural delegation visited the peking opera troupe of peking, the hsinhua printing house, the dance school of the central "may 7" art school and the peking library. it attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "azalea mountain", presented by the peking opera troupe of peking and saw song and dance items presented by the performing arts troupe of china. it had discussions with chinese cultural workers, and toured the palace museum and the great wall.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING & DIVING TOURNAMENT

More Swimming Delegations Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1975)

a sudanese swimming delegation with m. talaat fareed as leader and abdel el rahaman fageiry as deputy leader, a congolese swimming delegation led by n'caloua jean paul, and representative of the tanzanian swimming association masudi juma shukuru arrived here by air today to take part in the coming peking international swimming and diving friendship invitational meet.

welcoming them at the airport respectively were vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the meet yang yu-wei, ni chih-chin and chang hsi-jang and chinese swimmers and coaches. dozens of youngsters waved bouquets in warm welcome.

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